

BRITISH MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION.



GLASGOW.

1922.

IRVING H. CAMERON
307 SHERBORNE ST.
TORONTO

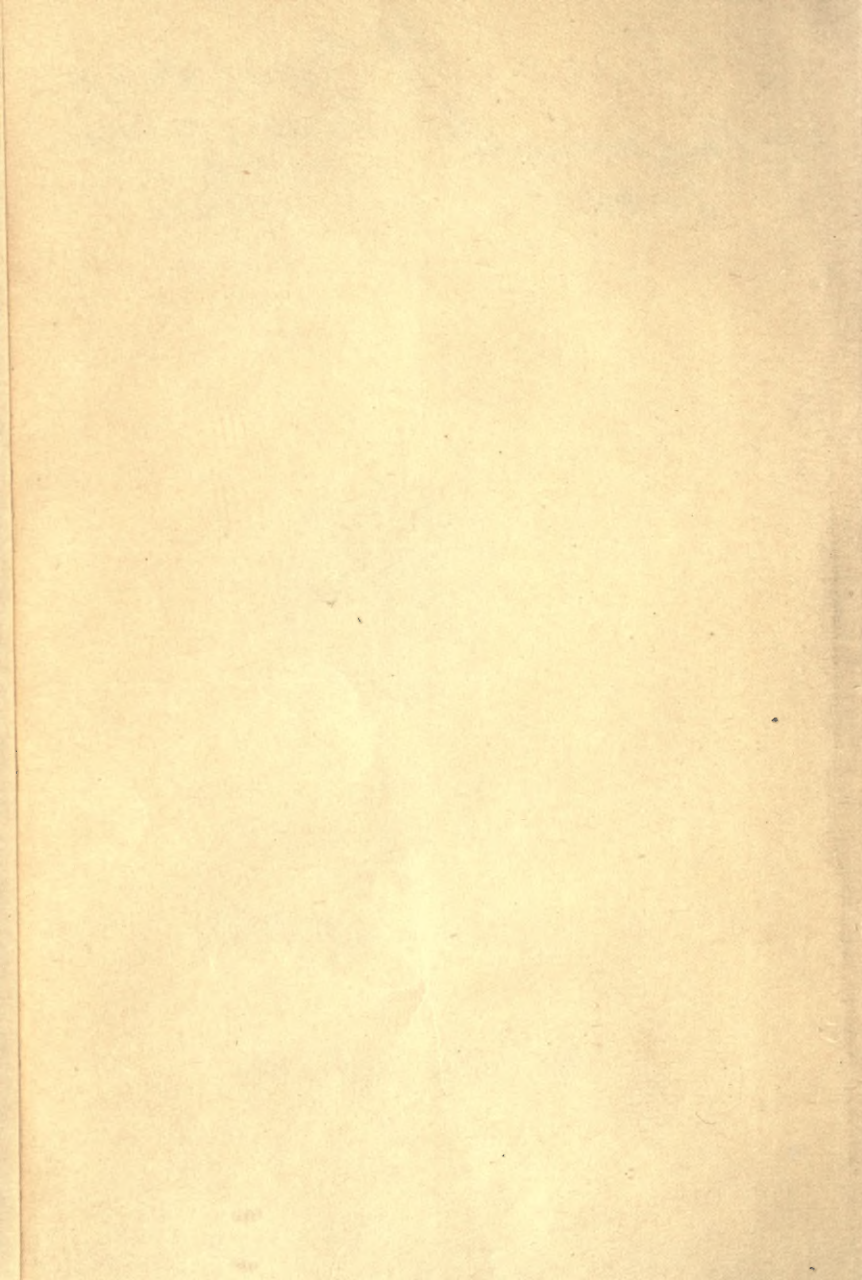


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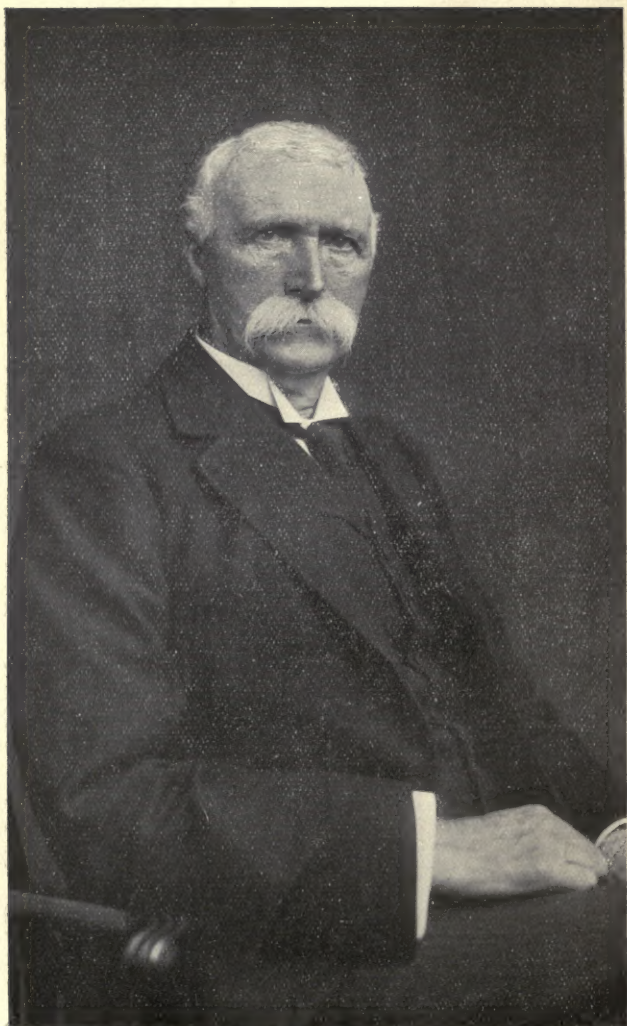


Sir Hector Clare Cameron, G.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Dean of Faculties, Univ^y of Glasgow, D.P.
Royal Fac^y of Physicians & Surgeons of Glasgow,
and for many years Representative on
the General Medical Council of Great Britain,
Prof^r of Clinical Surgery, & Senior Surgeon
in the Western Hospital, was President
of the Surgical Section of the British Medical
Association at its Meeting in Toronto, Can.,
in 1906. He also graced the platform
on the University Lawn at the time
of the laying of the Corner Stone of the
New Building and Chapel of Knox
College, between the Lawn and St. George's.

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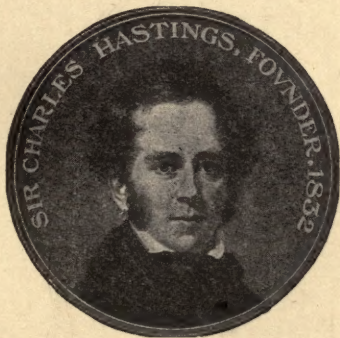
IRVING H. CAMERON
307 SHERBORNE ST.
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Sir William Macewen,
President, British Medical Association
1922

British Medical Association.

The 90th Annual Meeting,
Glasgow,
July, 1922.



The Book of Glasgow.

ALEX. MACDOUGALL,
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1922.

IRVING H. CAMERON

307 SHERBORNE ST.

TORONTO

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P R E F A C E.

THIS Book of Glasgow is not intended to be in any sense a Guide Book. The Printing and Publishing Committee in offering it to the members of the British Medical Association have had before them the desire to present simply an impression of the Second City of the Empire.

The articles dealing with the University and the Medical Institutions give more extensive information than the term impression usually implies. These may be regarded as continuing and bringing up to date the story (of the Medical Institutions of Glasgow) written for the Meeting of the Association in Glasgow in 1888.

The other articles have been written by a group of distinguished journalists and literary authorities familiar with their special subjects.

The Committee take this opportunity of thanking most heartily all the authors of the articles. The Committee are indebted for the loan of blocks and photographs to the Art Galleries Committee of the Corporation of Glasgow, Messrs. T. & R. Annan, the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the Directors of the Royal Technical College, the Caledonian Railway Company, and the Editor of the *British Medical Journal*. It is to Mr. R. J. MacLennan that their thanks are especially due for his unsparing energy and helpful advice in compiling the Book.

They are also deeply indebted to their publishers for their valuable help in the production of the Book.

WM. SNODGRASS,
Chairman of the Printing and
Publishing Committee.

GLASGOW, *July*, 1922.



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IRVING H. CAMERON
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TORONTO

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

By PROFESSOR GLAISTER.

THE fifteenth century saw the awakening of a desire for acquisition of learning and the quickening of the revival of letters. This resuscitation of learning on the Continent of Europe was largely due to the influence of the Church, doubtless aided by the dispersal of Greek scholars throughout the countries of Europe, and especially into Italy, by the capture of Constantinople from the Greeks in 1453 and the overthrow of the Greek Empire.

During previous centuries the lamp of learning was kept burning in the cloister and cell of monastery and priory, and there were books made and copied, as well as richly illuminated missals for use in the service of the Church. Several Universities were founded in Italy and in Europe generally about this period. In England flourished in stately solitariness the ancient foundations of Oxford and Cambridge.

During this century Scots could be found abroad studying at Continental centres of learning absorbing the lore of the times. In 1326 the Bishop of Moray founded in Paris the Moray College for students from his own diocese in northern Scotland, and this was opened later to all students from Scotland, and came thereafter to be known as the Scots

College. Notwithstanding the difficulties and perils of travel in this as in other countries, students from Scotland were to be found pursuing their quest for knowledge at the University of Paris and elsewhere, and, prior to the foundation of Universities in Scotland as well as later, students of medicine in particular attended at the Universities of Padua, Louvain, Montpellier, Utrecht, Leyden, and others.

It has been suggested that the establishment of Universities in Scotland would have come earlier had it not been for the War of Independence, for the Scots were ever eager for knowledge.

FOUNDATION.

However that may be, the crave for learning in Scotland was first satisfied in part by the founding of the University of St. Andrews in 1411, the credit being due to Henry Wardlaw, then Bishop of that city. As the Church was then the chief fountain of knowledge as well as of power, the Pope as Head of the Church was the source of creation of University institutions. Forty years later, however, Glasgow was placed in a like position. Bishop William Turnbull, then Bishop of Glasgow, and a strong supporter of James II. against the aspiring house of Douglas, obtained a charter from that monarch raising Glasgow to the rank and position of a burgh of regality. Before this Turnbull had been Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and it is more than probable, from what he saw of the results of the foundation of a University in that city, he was inspired to ask further favours of James II., and to solicit his powerful influence in seeking from Pope Nicholas

the Fifth—a Pope who had shown himself devoted to the spread of learning—the authority to found a University in Glasgow. Accordingly, when so solicited by the King, Pope Nicholas issued a Bull, dated 7th January, 1451, creating in Glasgow a “*studium generale*” equally for theology and canon and civil law as for Arts and any other faculty. The Pope, who himself had been a student of the University of Bologna, ordained that the newly-founded University of Glasgow and its officials should enjoy all the same privileges, honours, immunities, and liberties as those of Bologna. It has been conjectured, owing to the remarkable similarity of the first statutes of the new University with those of Louvain University that even Bologna itself was regulated by the rules of Louvain. As a reason for this conjecture, it is pointed out that the members of the new University of Glasgow were divided into “nations,” and that in the “nations” was vested the right of electing a Rector, a rule and practice which have been followed down through the centuries until the present day.

In any case, the Pope appointed Bishop Turnbull and his successors in office in Glasgow to rule as chancellors, with the same authority over doctors, masters, and students as the rectors had at Bologna.

Following on this Bull, James II. in his turn issued a letter under the Great Seal, dated at Stirling on 20th April, 1453, in which he gave his protection to the University and its officials, and exempted them—prelates only excepted—from all manner of taxes, &c., within the realm. It is noteworthy that in this letter the King designates the new institution

by the name which through all the centuries of its existence it has borne, the University of Glasgow.

As might be expected under the circumstances, the lectures given in the earlier days of the new institution were chiefly, if not entirely, on theology and canon and civil law, and these were delivered at first in the chapter-house of the Friars Preachers (Dominicans). The Faculty of Arts was the first to receive a definite constitution. The members of it elected a Dean annually, made laws for its own government, and acquired property. Bachelors' degrees were conferred and Licentiates and Masters of Arts created, these being duly recorded in the register of the faculty, and not in that of the University itself. The first general chapter of the University was held in the chapter-house of the Friars Preachers in 1451, when forty members were entered, the name eleventh on the list being that of William Elphinstone, the father of the more famous Bishop Elphinstone of Aberdeen. Mr. David Cadzow, then precentor of the Cathedral, was appointed first Rector. The meeting of the following year was held in the presence of the Bishop, the *ex officio* chancellor, in the chapter-house of the Cathedral, which was thereafter till the Reformation the place of annual meeting. The first Dean of the Faculty of Arts was William Elphinstone, then Canon of Glasgow, above-named, and he was appointed in 1451. Soon after 1453 a house known as the "pædagogium" was used as the place of residence for students, wherein also the classes in Arts were held. This is believed to have been a building in the Rottenrow, known for long afterwards as the

“auld Pedagogy,” and long since removed, which stood on a part of the site now occupied by the Lock or Women’s Hospital.

In its earlier years the new University had to contend against not a few adverse circumstances, such as war in the county and neighbourhood against the Douglasses by the King, which sent many wounded and broken men into the city, plague which broke out in 1455, and the prevalence of much consequent poverty and destitution among the inhabitants. At the same time, it was not idle in securing a stronger footing within the city ports. In 1454 a tenement and grounds were secured on the east side of High Street to the north of the place of the Friars Preachers, together with 4 acres of land adjoining which had been conveyed to the Friars Preachers by Sir Gavin of Hamilton, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, and later by the Lord Hamilton, elder brother of Sir Gavin, who conveyed this land to Duncan Bunch, then principal regent in the Faculty of Arts. Other lands and properties in the adjacent neighbourhood were conveyed to the University in succeeding years, and upon these lands in the High Street buildings for University purposes were erected and occupied until the removal of the University to its present position on Gilmorehill in 1870.

As an earnest of his desire to assist the new University, Bishop Turnbull gave the University and its members the right of trading within the city without payment of custom, he constituted the Rector judge in civil and pecuniary cases and to judge in quarrels between members of the University *inter*

se or between members and the citizens within the territory of the Bishop, the more serious cases being reserved for the Court of the Bishop himself. Eight years later Bishop Muirhead granted full jurisdiction to the Rector in all civil causes, quarrels, and cases of injury between members of the University and between them and the citizens; indeed, as late as 1670 the Rector conducted a trial for murder of an accused student. This, however, brought the University authorities into conflict with the magistrates of the city, who contended that their prescriptive rights were thus being interfered with.

For the reason, doubtless, that the generous gift of lands in the High Street was made by the family of Hamilton, Lord Hamilton is named in the charter as *fundator Collegii*, and for the same reason the arms of his family appear on one of the shields on the University mace, which was first devised and constructed in 1465, but not completed till 1490. The story of the mace, which, with the exception of some books and documents is believed to be the oldest possession of the University, is a most interesting one, owing to the fact that about the time of the Reformation it was removed from the University, was practically lost for many years from 1560, but was restored from France, whither it had been taken, some thirty years afterwards.

So far as the records of the University reveal, the first Doctor of Medicine was admitted in 1469, and the entry recording this is one of the scant references in the early half of the fifteenth century that the University exhibited a desire to foster the institution of a Faculty of Medicine as a *licita facultas*.

In 1491 James IV. raised the see of Glasgow to the rank of an archbishopric, probably as a set-off to the same rank bestowed on St. Andrews by James III. in 1473. Ecclesiastics of high position vied in turn to favour and foster the growth of the University, and they exhibited their goodwill by annexing to the College the benefices of certain rural churches, although some of these good intentions did not invariably mature.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

By the beginning of this century, and especially after 1522, when John Major or Maior had been regent for four years, students had increased in numbers, and the time and circumstances were deemed propitious to enlarge and enhance the College buildings. Some strong men were at this period guiding the affairs of the Church in Scotland; notably Elphinstone, of Aberdeen, who had achieved the foundation of a University in that city in 1494, and James Beaton, the last Catholic Bishop of Glasgow. But the signs of the times indicated that a revolutionary ecclesiastical change was impending. The Reformation, although it arrived in Scotland later than in Continental countries, did at last arrive, and with it the wanton destruction of many a noble pile of cathedral and other religious edifices throughout Scotland. Even the cathedral of Glasgow was in jeopardy, but it was saved by the spirited and timeous action of the craftsmen of the city.

The University had now put the Faculty of Arts on a sound footing, but there is reason to doubt if

in other directions it had taken full advantage of the privileges contained in the Papal Bull. It had, for example, done nothing up till this time, nor, indeed, for long afterwards, to establish a Faculty of Medicine. Several malign causes operated, perhaps, to prevent this. In the years 1506, 1507, and 1508 there were thirty-four graduations recorded in the Arts Faculty. During the time Major was regent, in 1518, forty-eight incorporations were recorded in that year. During this period some students were in attendance who were destined later in life to attain prominent positions. William Elphinstone, founder of Aberdeen University, became a student in 1457, and graduated Master of Arts in 1462. He filled the position of a Regent in Arts in his *Alma Mater* in 1464, and after a period of study in France returned again to Glasgow, when he was admitted a Licentiate in Canon Law in 1474, and later in the same year was chosen Rector of the University. John Major was a Master of Arts of Paris in 1496, and was admitted Doctor of Theology of the Sorbonne in 1508. By 1521 we find him designated Professor of Theology in Glasgow, and during the period he was identified with the College he proved himself an able administrator and an attractive teacher. Among others who may be named were—Cardinal David Beaton, John Spottiswood, and Robert Henrysone or Henrysone, who was an outstanding Scottish poet of his day, and whose death is bewailed in Dunbar's "Lament for the Makaris," printed in 1508.

After the Reformation upheaval, although the University had lost the patronage and influence of

the Roman Catholic Church, the newly instituted Reformed religion had still to look chiefly to the clergy for help in teaching. If, however, the Scottish Reformers had one strong bent more than another, it was in enlarging the scope and fostering the love of education in the country. In the spring of 1560 an order of council commissioned Knox, Spottiswood, and others to draw a scheme or polity for the Protestant Church, and very soon thereafter they produced a plan embodying provisions for a National Church, a national provision for the relief of the poor, and a national system of education. In connection with the last named, they dealt with the range of subjects which should be taught in the three existing Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. They adjudged that in St. Andrews the subjects of Arts, Medicine, Law, and Theology were to be taught, but in the two others that the subject of medicine was to be excluded. All this and more may be read in the First Book of Discipline. The total cost in carrying out this scheme was £9640 Scots, or £2300 sterling; but the Reformers' scheme never fructified.

Between 1586-89, when Andrew Hay was regent, the Town Council took a hand in rehabilitating the University, and they expressed a desire to restore, endow, and re-erect it. The charter of the Council of 8th January, 1573, was confirmed by Parliament on the 26th of the same month. Besides endowing the University with some funds, the charter ordained that fifteen persons should reside within the College, and that the principal was to be bound

to live in it also, otherwise his office was to become vacant. Twelve of the poor students were to be nominated from the sons of decayed burgesses by the Council, and they were to be provided with food and drink during the three and a half years which then made up the duration of the curriculum in Arts. The Town Council was not exacting in its demands for management in College affairs, beyond seeing that their endowments were appropriately expended.

Andrew Melville, a distinguished scholar in Oriental languages and theology, became principal regent in 1574-75, and entered with energy into teaching. He was minister of Govan from 1577, and took a large share in drawing up the Second Book of Discipline. So comprehensive and learned was Melville's teaching that his fame went abroad and brought at once increased numbers of students to Glasgow. Probably Melville more than any other had much to do in formulating the conditions of the *Nova Erectio* of 1577. In that year James VI., then a boy of eleven, the Earl of Morton being then regent of the kingdom, gave a charter granting jointly to the College and Pedagogy the rectory and vicarage of the Parish Church of Govan and all its tithes, rents, manses, glebes, and lands, free from any assessment whatever, and it was part of the new scheme that because of the enjoyment by the College of all the Govan revenues, the principal should preach there every Sunday, and should reside within the College. The King renewed all immunities and privileges to the University granted by his predecessors, but whether this included those

privileges conferred by the Papal founder is doubtful, inasmuch as in the interval the Reformation had come, and there seemed to be no desire to awaken memories of Papal foundation. Melville set himself to secure for the College as much revenue and property as he could. The endowment of bursaries was encouraged, and at least one of these—the Craufurd of Jordanhill bursaries—dates from 1576. From this time onward the revenues of the College were gradually augmented, and in 1581 Archbishop Boyd gave to it all the revenues of the customs of the Tron and fairs and markets within the city. In 1580 David Wemyss, minister of Glasgow, was Dean of Faculty. He was the father-in-law of Maister Peter Low, one of the founders of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, now the Royal Faculty. When James VI. attained his majority, in July, 1587, he obtained Parliamentary sanction to annex to the Crown all Church lands and temporalities, but he confirmed to the University the grants he had already made respecting the annexation of the revenues of the Church of Govan. Nearly thirty years later, on 28th June, 1617, James VI., now James I. of England, on a visit to Scotland, caused an Act of Parliament to be passed annexing the Kirk of Kilbride and that of Renfrew with their buildings and emoluments to the University, parts of which lands are still in possession of the University. During this visit the King spent nearly a week in Glasgow toward the end of July.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Charles I. was now on the throne of the United

Kingdom. The early half of this century was signalised by a movement in Glasgow for providing the University with new buildings by means of public subscriptions. A gift from the King, confirmed by Parliament, of the feu-duties and teinds of the bishopric of Galloway, and the abbeys and priories annexed to it, encouraged such a movement. By reason of the improved financial position, a Professor of Medicine was appointed for the first time in the history of the University. A charter granted by Charles in 1630 confirmed under the Great Seal all the foundations, rights, and securities previously conferred on the University, and allocated to the Principal 1000 marks Scots, with lesser sums to the regents. The famous Zacchary Boyd was at this time Dean of Faculty. In 1636 the King appointed a Commission to inquire into the revenues of the Scottish Universities, the causes which impaired these, and to reform their abuses. It appears that the total annual revenue of Glasgow University at this time was £4416 Scots, and the annual expenditure £4848 Scots.

The year 1638 was the year of the National Covenant and of the memorable meeting of the General Assembly in Glasgow. These were stirring times. Scotland had become exceedingly restive by the interference of Charles with the affairs of the Scottish Church, and his interference reached culminating point by his attempt to impose Laud's liturgy on the service of the Church. From this followed the "Bishops' wars." The Long Parliament, tired of Charles and his vagaries, swept away at one stroke the Star Chamber, put Laud in prison,





The Old College, High Street

sent Strafford to the block. But the University remained steady and busy in promoting study. Each student was required to possess a Bible, to wear a gown, and in all places among themselves to converse in Latin.

Mr. Robert Mayne, then one of the regents, was appointed Professor of Medicine on 25th October, 1637, but he does not seem to have received much encouragement to teach, for in 1642 the Visitation from the General Assembly declared that the profession of medicine was "not necessar for the Colledge in all tyme cumming"; but he was to be permitted to hold the chair during his lifetime.

Hitherto the Dean of Faculty, Principal, and the Regents were the designations of the officers of the University, but in 1642 mention is made for the first time in the records of the Senate. This Senate of the Faculty came to certain findings regarding those who were to be entitled to elect the Dean, and who were to be the examiners for degrees, but that in all weightier matters reference was to be made to the Senate. It has been alleged that the *Nova Erectio*, in contrast to the wider scheme of the Papal foundation, was to blame for the differentiation, inasmuch as the former created distinctions between the *senatus academice universus* and the *senatus facultatis habito* or Senate of the Faculty—vexed questions which gave rise to bitter internal disputations for long afterwards.

But the subscription scheme for better buildings was meantime going forward. Many titled families of the country, several members and officials of the University itself, the Town Council, many of the

citizens, among others Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, were generous subscribers. The new buildings, remembered of past generations as having stood so long adorning the east side of High Street, were now commenced. Between 1631 and 1640 a sum of about £200,000 was spent in renovating and extending the buildings. It is not uninteresting to note in passing that the principle of compensation to workmen for injuries seems to have been recognised during these operations: thus an entry reads—"Mor to J. Quantanes man that had a sor finger hurt in our work, xxs."

In 1645 plague broke out in the city, and was attended by a high mortality, the population becoming panic-stricken. Citizens who were able left for the country, and trade was almost at a standstill. The University itself shared in the fear and ceased to function in the High Street, betaking itself to the town of Irvine, in Ayrshire, under the advice of David Dickson, the Professor of Divinity, who earlier in his career had been minister of that town. The classes met in session there during 1645-46 and 1646-47, but by 1647 the staff seemed to have ventured as far back as Paisley on their homeward journey to Glasgow, for there the classes were held in 1647-48. In 1648 the University found itself once more back in High Street.

The completed buildings now formed a series of imposing structures in High Street, and constituted a dignified edifice for the University. Their erection covered an interval of about thirty years, were made during the principalships of Strang and Gillespie, but, so far as we know, no record has been found to



Gateway of the University removed from the Old College in the High Street,
and rebuilt by the late Sir William Pearce

indicate who was the architect. Space forbids any detailed description. The frontage to the High Street is familiar to elderly persons of the present generation. Dominating the entire structure was a tall steeple bearing a clock made by a Glasgow blacksmith. Behind the buildings were the College Green and the Botanical Garden or Physic Garden, and through them ran the Molendinar burn. Portions of the old building have been preserved in the new. A part of the frontage now forms the principal gateway to the University buildings of to-day, its stones having been numbered when taken down and re-erected through the generosity of the late Sir William Pearce, Bart.; the old stairway in the inner quadrangle of the old now forms the stairway to the Professors' Court on the west quadrangle of the new; and a large sculptured head now forms the keystone of a doorway in the new Materia Medica Department.

Zacchary Boyd was a munificent donor to the building scheme. A cousin of Principal Boyd and himself a student of Glasgow, he remained in the city when several ministers and the magistrates had fled from Glasgow when Cromwell came to the city. He preached in the High Church to Cromwell and his principal officers. He was the author of "The Last Battel of the Soule in Death," and his metrical rendering of certain Scriptures was entitled "Zion's Flowers." He left strict injunctions in his will to his legatees, the University, that his works were to be printed, bequeathing money for this purpose. It is to the credit of Professor John Anderson of the Chair of Natural Philosophy—a somewhat thorny

personage in his time—that he was instrumental in restoring to the University three volumes of Boyd's MSS., which had been lost at the Revolution, and in redeeming the MS. book of subscriptions to the building fund of the University commencing about 1631.

Cromwell was favourable to the University. On 4th August, 1654, besides giving personally £200, he issued an ordinance providing that all moneys previously mortified to the University should be enjoyed as formerly, and a few days later granted the superiorities of the lands belonging to the bishopric of Galloway, the abbeys of Tongland and Glenluce, and the priory of Whithorn, excepting the superiority of the deanery of the Chapel of Stirling, and further granted 200 marks sterling yearly from the customs of the city for the education of pious and hopeful young men who were students of theology and philosophy. This in the main but confirmed the earlier grants of Charles I., but he added the revenues of churches and benefices in Lanarkshire, Roxburgh, and Peebles, as well as in Ayrshire, including the abbey of Crossraguel. Moreover, he conferred the right on the University to print Bibles in any language, “with all sortes of buikes relating to the faculties of theologie, jurisprudence, medicin, philosophie, philologie, and all other buikes whatsumever, the same being ordered and prifiledged to the presse be our said Universitie, or any person to be named be the said Universitie,” which right ceased to exist, however, at the termination of the Commonwealth.

Many generations of students of Arts have known

of the Black Stone, a piece of black marble forming the seat of a chair now in the Humanity class-room, but it is less well known that the first mention of it in the records is contained in an entry dated 1655, in which it is ordained that each person who presented himself for examination or laureation was to pay a certain fee.

From the Restoration in 1660 till the Revolution in 1688 there were troublous times in Scotland. The re-establishment of Episcopacy caused University revenues to shrink, and the numbers of the teaching staff became thereby diminished. Civil affairs were in turmoil and unrest. Owing, however, to the strict tests of the English Universities, students from England, some from Ireland, and a few foreign students attended the prelections in Glasgow. In August, 1660, Charles declared his intention to preserve Church government as fixed by law, and to call a General Assembly, but the "drunken Parliament" having made the power of the King absolute, Presbyterian polity was cast aside, and four clergy, Fairfowl, Hamilton, Sharp, and Leighton, who went to London as Presbyterians, returned appointed Bishops of Glasgow, Galloway, St. Andrews, and Dunblane respectively.

About this time the solitary Chair of Medicine was discontinued. The entire teaching staff was reduced to the Principal, four regents in Arts, and a single Professor of Divinity. In June, 1622, an Act was passed ordaining that all teachers in Universities should be well disposed to the King and his Government in Church and State, and that none should be admitted to such an office who did not

submit to and own the government of the Church by archbishops and bishops.

The life of the student during this period would seem to have been arduous. Josiah Chorley, an Englishman, who came to Glasgow to study in February, 1671, records that the College bell sounded at 5 a.m., and the roll being called, each student had to answer to his name. The day was spent in private study and public exercises. They had to go to church twice on Sundays, accompanied by the Principal and regents. On other days their rooms were visited by the regents at 9 p.m.

The Revolution in 1688 put an end to several discordant factors previously experienced. The change back to Presbyterianism was more agreeable to the Scottish temperament, and the country began to settle down to ways of peace. Owing to the increasing demands for ministers of churches, the number of students quickly rose: it is recorded that while in 1696 the number was 250, it had risen in 1702 to 400, while immediately prior to the Revolution the number had averaged between 120 and 150. Principal Fall set out for London in January, 1689, for the purpose of announcing the adherence of Glasgow to the Prince, who, under the advice of William Carstares, assented to the re-establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland. In 1692 James Wodrow was appointed one of the Professors of Divinity. He was the father of Robert Wodrow, the gossipy recorder of the events of his day.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

It was about this time that the conventional aca-

demic practice of lecturing in Latin was broken through for the first time. Wodrow, in the Chair of Divinity, and Andrew Ross, in that of Latin, did not hesitate to prelect in English. Moreover, this century was to see greater strides forward by the University. A portion of the College garden was set apart as a botanical garden in 1704, and John Marshall, a surgeon in the city, was appointed as keeper of the physic garden, as it was called, and to teach students in botany. As has already been noted, the first Professor of Medicine to be appointed in the University was Mr. Robert Mayne, who was elected to that office by the Faculty of the University on 25th October, 1637, "to be ane Professor of Medicine in the said Colledge, to teach ane publict lecture of medicine once or twyse euerie weik, except in the ordinar tyme of vacance." Mayne was admitted a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1645. Prior to his election to the Chair of Medicine he had been a *regens pædagogii*, or Arts master, in the College. His tombstone is in the High Churchyard, near the Cathedral, and his epitaph is most eulogistic. The Committee of Visitation, as has been said, declared that the profession of medicine was not necessary for the College, and the office expired with Mayne's death in 1646.

In the middle of the fifteenth century Glasgow is estimated to have had a population of about 2000 persons, but at that time few places either in England or Scotland could boast of larger populations. Even a century later the population of the city did not reach a figure higher than between 4000 and 5000.

In November, 1599, James VI. issued letters under the Privy Seal to Maister Peter Low and Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine, conferring on them large powers regarding the examination and licensing of persons to practise the arts of surgery and medicine, and to William Spang, apothecary, along with them, to regulate the sale of drugs, particularly of poisons. The jurisdiction of the body thus created—now known under the designation of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow—extended over the territorial areas of the baronies of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and the sheriffdoms of Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr, and Cunningham. It appears to the writer that it was probably mainly owing to the active existence of this body that the teaching of medicine in the University was so long delayed. Be that as it may, the Royal Commission of 1664 reported, *inter alia*, that among the needs of the University was a Chair of Medicine. About the seventies of the seventeenth century, most of the doctors of medicine in practice in Glasgow were graduates of foreign Universities, among whom may be cited, as an example, Dr. Matthew Brisbane, who was Rector of the University in 1677 and again between 1679-81, and who graduated in medicine in Utrecht in 1661. He gave a professional opinion in the famous Bargarran witchcraft case in Renfrewshire in 1696. Pressure from the outside was now forthcoming for the reinstitution of a Chair of Medicine. In September, 1703, a student of medicine from England applied to be examined at Glasgow, with the view

to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine. As there was then no Professor of Medicine in the University, but since the Professor of Mathematics, Robert Sinclair, was a Doctor of Medicine, the University resolved to appoint him *pro hac vice* as extraordinary Professor of Medicine, and to associate with him as assessors or joint examiners two physicians in practice in the city, viz., Thomas Kennedy and George Thomson, both of whom were Doctors of Medicine of Leyden. The student—Samuel Bennion by name—having been examined and adjudged qualified to be admitted to the degree, a diploma in Latin drawn up and approved by the University was given to him, the terms of which in part are as follow—“*Absolutam potestatem legendi, docendi, consultandi, scribendi in cathedram doctoralem ascendendi omnes denique tam theoriæ quam praxeos actus exercendi hic et ubique terrarum quos Medicinæ Doctores exercere solent.*”

In 1712 a Chair of Medicine was again founded, and at the same time a Chair of Law. In 1713 the Queen, on petition, allocated funds for the salaries of the holders, £40 a year being assigned to the former and £90 to the latter, and in 1714 the Faculty of the University appointed Dr. John Johnstoun to the Chair of Medicine. Johnstoun was a Doctor of Medicine of Utrecht. He was not, however, an active man in his chair. Wodrow records of him—“Dr. Johnstoun teaches as little and praelects none” (Analecta, iii., 333). He was president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1737-38. He resigned the University chair in 1750.

A movement was also made for the creation of a Chair of Anatomy, and in 1720 Thomas Brisbane was elected to the chair, which was to include the teaching of botany. He entered office in the same year. Marshall, the lecturer in botany, had died in 1719. It seems that Brisbane did not teach either of these subjects, and probably for this reason an agitation arose to supersede him. Brisbane, accounting for his remissness, contended that to teach anatomy an operator—a dissector—was required, and his commission did not oblige him to operate, therefore he could not be obliged to teach anatomy. The Committee of Visitation of 1727 put him right on these points, as they informed him that he was bound and obliged to teach both subjects. It does not appear, however, that he complied with this ruling. Because of a statement made on record, it is believed that John Gordon, a surgeon in the city—afterwards admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University—was the first to teach anatomy within the University. To Gordon, it will be remembered, Tobias Smollett refers in his character of “Potion” in his novel of “Roderick Random.” When Gordon graduated in medicine in 1750, the statement on which the above belief is founded is contained in the minute of his graduation as follows:—he was “the first person who taught anatomy in this University long ago with great applause and success.” On two separate occasions Gordon was president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and was the intimate friend of William Hunter and of William Smellie, the famous obstetrician. He died in 1770.

In October, 1730, the University Faculty permitted Mr. John Paisley, also a surgeon in Glasgow, to advertise in the Edinburgh newspapers and in Glasgow that he was to teach anatomy within the College that session. Paisley had been educated in the University, had an extensive practice in the city and neighbourhood, was a bibliophile and had collected a good library. The famous Dr. William Cullen was a pupil-apprentice of Paisley, and, later, when Cullen himself began to teach, Paisley threw open his library to Cullen's students. In December, 1740, Mr. John Love, a surgeon who had then recently settled in practice in Glasgow from Greenock, applied for leave to teach anatomy in the College, which the Faculty gave, and in the following year Dr. Robert Hamilton and John Crawford both applied for and obtained the like leave, the former being a Doctor of Medicine of the University. All this was due to the declinature of Brisbane to teach. Brisbane died in 1742, and Dr. Hamilton succeeded him in the Chair of Anatomy and Botany. When Dr. Johnstoun, Professor of Medicine, died in 1751, Hamilton left this Chair of Anatomy by reason of being elected to the Chair of Medicine in succession to Cullen.

Such dereliction of duty on the part of Johnstoun and Brisbane was not favourable to the establishment of a medical faculty within the University, and had it not been for further pressure from outside, matters would probably have continued to stagnate.

But William Cullen had just come to Glasgow from Hamilton, where he had been in practice by persuasion of the Duke of Hamilton; but the Duke

having died, Cullen resolved to settle in the city. He was anxious to teach, and commenced to do so in the winter of 1745, probably at first outwith the University precincts. Professor Johnstoun was not averse from Cullen doing this, and Cullen began to teach medicine within the University buildings in the winter session of 1746. Cullen lectured in Medicine and Materia Medica in English, but in Botany in Latin.

The first course of teaching in Chemistry was given by John Carrick, who was at this time assistant to Hamilton in anatomy. He was the brother of the better-known citizen of Glasgow, Robert Carrick of the Ship bank. Carrick died prematurely in 1750. When Carrick fell ill Cullen added the subject of Chemistry to his other subjects of teaching, as he had zealously promoted the formation of a chemical laboratory in the University. Johnstoun died in 1751, and Cullen was elected to succeed him in the Chair of Medicine. It appears, however, that Johnstoun in 1749 agreed to demit office in favour of Cullen, and with the concurrence of the University Cullen filled his place, although he was not appointed officially by the King until December, 1750. Prior to Johnstoun's death Cullen had in his mind to go to Edinburgh if chance offered, and such an opportunity did offer itself in 1755, when, owing to the ill-health of Dr. Plummer, Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University, Cullen was appointed joint-professor in that subject, and entered on his new duty in January, 1756. His later life and achievements belong to Edinburgh. Dr. Robert Hamilton was translated from the Chair of Anatomy to succeed Cullen.

Of Cullen it may be said without fear of contradiction that he was the agent whereby the subjects of Medicine, Materia Medica, Botany, and Chemistry became live subjects of tuition in Glasgow, and of him it may be added that no man before his time or since did more to establish on a solid and sound foundation the Medical School of the University, and to quicken the impulses of teaching in Medicine in particular.

After Hamilton relinquished the Chair of Anatomy Joseph Black was appointed in his place, and after Hamilton's death soon afterwards he succeeded Hamilton in the Chair of Medicine. Although Black had been a student for five years in Glasgow in Arts and Medicine, he graduated as Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh University in 1754. He was admitted to the Chair of Medicine in April, 1757, and continued his lectures in chemistry, in which he made the discoveries which made him famous for all time. He attracted students more by reason of his teaching of chemistry than in teaching of medicine. His discovery of latent heat was one which placed him in the first rank of researchers. Black followed Cullen to Edinburgh, was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry when Cullen was elected to fill that of Medicine.

The University shared with the city the initiation and completion of a scheme for the erection of a public hospital within the city. Professors Stevenson and Jardine took an active part in this work, the Crown gifted a site on ground which formerly belonged to the castle of the Bishop, and granted a

charter to the new institution, in which the Professor of Anatomy and the Professor of Medicine were named as managers *ex officiis*. This hospital, known now as the Royal Infirmary, was opened for the reception of patients toward the end of 1794.

Toward the end of the century James Towers, a surgeon in the city, applied to be allowed to teach midwifery, to which subject he had devoted much attention. He began to give lectures in 1791, and continued to do so regularly as lecturer until he was made first incumbent of the new Chair of Midwifery in 1815. But in the Glasgow Journal for October 15-22, 1759, the following advertisement appeared:—"James Muir, Surgeon will begin a course of Lectures in Midwifery upon Monday, the 12th of November, for midwives. He intends to begin a Course of Midwifery for the students of Medicine about the end of December."

As the medical side of the University exhibited growing vitality, so did the numbers of students attracted to its study increase. When Cullen commenced to teach in 1746 in the University, his class numbered about 20, but before the century had ended the number had increased to between 175 and 200.

The only degree in medicine then conferred by the University was that of Doctor of Medicine, and between 1746 and 1800 it is recorded that this degree was conferred on 250 persons, although sometimes it was given mainly or merely on the presentation of testimonial letters to practitioners of approved standing.

At the end of the eighteenth century, therefore,

the Medical School of the University was equipped with six chairs or lectureships in the medical curriculum, viz.—Medicine, Anatomy, and Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Midwifery, and certain of these embraced a broader exposition of medical subjects than the title included, as, for example, Anatomy included Surgery, Medicine such Pathology as was then known, and, moreover, the clinical study of medicine and surgery had been rendered practical by the opening of the wards of the infirmary.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In the early part of this century more new chairs were founded. That of Natural History was created by the King in 1807, its designation being changed to that of Zoology in 1902 on the founding of a new Chair of Geology. In 1815 the subjects of Midwifery and Surgery had chairs established, and in 1818 two Chairs of Botany and Chemistry respectively. In 1831 the Materia Medica chair was founded, taking the place of the lectureship of much longer standing, and in 1839 Queen Victoria created new Chairs in Forensic Medicine and the Theory of Physic or Institutes of Medicine, now known as Physiology. It is significant that in the original commissions issued for these two last-mentioned chairs the objectionable restrictions in antecedent commissions were omitted, and the occupants were declared to have all the rights and privileges which belonged to any other professor in the University.

Glasgow was the first University in the United

Kingdom to institute a degree in surgery distinct from that of medicine. This was done in 1817. Its institution caused some measure of commotion in the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, which saw in this movement an invasion of its rights and privileges under the charter of James VI., which conferred the right—believed by the Faculty to be an exclusive right—on the Faculty to examine and license practitioners in surgery within their prescribed jurisdiction. An action was thereupon raised in 1815 in the Court of Session to test the point whether medical practitioners, who were by virtue of the degree of Doctor of Medicine entitled to practise medicine, were entitled also to practise surgery, as at this time not a few were doing.

Four such practitioners were cited as defenders. In November, 1815, the Lord Ordinary decided that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons had a legal title to sue, that the defenders were entitled to practise as physicians within the bounds of the Faculty, but no person could therein practise surgery or carry on the business of an apothecary without submitting to the examination of the Faculty. This decision was appealed against, but after a litigation lasting four years the decision of the Lord Ordinary was confirmed. There can be little doubt that it was because of this decision that the University resolved to institute a special qualification in surgery, which it did in 1817 in announcing officially that it had resolved to add to its list of degrees those of *Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus* and *Chirurgiæ Magister*, the former of which, however,

not proving generally acceptable, was discontinued after a year or two. By 1819 twenty-three graduates were practising within the Faculty bounds in virtue of holding the C.M. of Glasgow University. In 1826 the Faculty determined to have the validity of this procedure tested by law, and an action of suspension and interdict was raised in the Court of Session, first before the Lord Ordinary, who referred it to the Second Division. This action was countered by the University raising an action of declarator. It is not necessary here to detail the further history of this protracted litigation—for final decision was not reached until 7th August, 1840—except to add that, after going to the House of Lords, the finding of the Courts was in favour of the Faculty of Physicians, with costs. This caused for a considerable time thereafter estrangement and antagonism between the contending bodies. The matter was rectified by the Medical Act of 1858.

REMOVAL FROM HIGH STREET TO GILMOREHILL.

The first serious proposal to remove the University to a new site was made in 1845. The offer originated by the railway company then designated the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Railway, and the proposal was to remove the University to a site on an eminence at Woodlands, overlooking the river Kelvin. To achieve this object an Act of Parliament was passed on 26th August, 1846, in which the railway company bound and obliged itself to find a suitable and commodious site, and to erect thereon all the necessary new buildings without

expense to the University, in exchange for the existing buildings and lands occupied in High Street by the University. This proposal fell through, for different reasons, and in the end the Company offered a sum of £12,700 for breach of contract and for expenses incurred by the University, provided that a winding-up Act was passed deleting the Act of 1846, which was agreed to, and an Act was passed by Parliament to that effect.

But the movement for removal was not to be denied, as it was more than time that the existing buildings should be removed from a district which had become so congested, and in which, moreover, the character of the neighbourhood had also become altered. In 1852 the Faculty of the University, by a committee of its members, resolved to lay before Queen Victoria a memorial on the subject. Later, as reform of University administration was being clamantly demanded, Lord Advocate Inglis, in February, 1858, introduced into Parliament a bill with this object, and, after an eventful history, the bill became law by Royal Assent on 2nd August of the same year.

Among other matters this Act provided for at least two much-called-for reforms—first, the abolition of distinction between faculty and regius professors; and, second, the opening of the office of principal to laymen. The Act assigned to the *Senatus Academicus*, composed of the principal and all professors, the superintendence and regulation of teaching and discipline, and the administration of University property and revenue, subject to the review and control of the University Court, which,

with the General Council, was a creation under the Act. Commissioners to be appointed under the Act were entrusted with large powers relating to all sides of University affairs, and the author of the Act, now raised to the dignified office of Lord President of the Court of Session, was called to preside over this Executive Commission charged with carrying the provisions of the Act into effect.

Among the early conclusions of the Commission was the expediency of the removal of the University to a new site, on the ground that the existing site and buildings were unsuitable for the purpose. Another railway company—the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company—offered to purchase the ground and buildings for £100,000, and this was passed by an Act of Parliament in 1864. The Treasury, on appeal by the University, made a grant of £21,400 on condition that a sum of £24,000 should be raised by subscription for the erection of a new hospital, which was included in the new scheme. The lands of Gilmorehill were bought in 1863, as well as the lands of Donaldshill and Clayslaps. The architect selected to make plans was Sir Gilbert Scott, of London, and the working plans were completed by 1866. Mr. John Thompson, of Peterborough, was the successful contractor for the mason work of the new buildings, and most of the stone needed in erection was found on the Gilmorehill ground. On 8th October, 1868, memorial stones in the piers of the archway leading from the south corridor into the cloisters were laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales—the late King Edward—the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws being con-

ferred on the Prince on the occasion. On 7th November, 1870, the inaugural meeting of the University in the new buildings was held in the lower hall of the Museum under the presidency of the Duke of Montrose.

Since that time many and important extensions of the building have been made. About 1882 the Bute Hall and the Randolph Halls were erected through the munificent generosity of the late Marquis of Bute and Mr. John Randolph respectively. Laboratory accommodation has also been extensively added from time to time in the Departments of Anatomy, Naval Architecture, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Materia Medica, Forensic Medicine and Public Health, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Mining, and during the current session of 1921-22 a large department for Zoology is in course of construction. Further additions are contemplated in the immediate future.

Nor have the needs of the students in other directions been overlooked. For social and academic activities a sumptuous suite of buildings as a Students' Union has been provided by the thoughtful and most generous gift of the late Dr. John M'Intyre, of Odiham, and for athletic exercises a gymnasium has long been in activity, while later an area of ground on the western outskirts of the city has been secured as a playing field. In addition, buildings have been erected and used for the purpose of training an Officers' Corps.

THE LIBRARY.

The contents of the University Library now num-



The University

ber about 300,000 volumes. In 1709 an Act was passed by Parliament conferring on Scottish Universities Stationers' Hall privileges, that one copy of every book published should be delivered to each University; but the supplies came only fitfully. The privilege was abolished in 1836, solatium for its withdrawal being made by a money payment. From time to time during its history many additions have been made by private donors. About 1775 the number of volumes in the library numbered only about 20,000, but at that time a valuable and interesting collection of works was bequeathed by the late Professor Robert Simson, the mathematician, whose portrait hangs in the Senate room, and to whose memory an obelisk monument has long stood near West Kilbride; in 1776 the Earl of Stanhope presented a copy of Simson's works which he had printed at his own expense after Simson's death; Mrs. Carmichael, daughter of Professor Thomas Reid, the philosopher, presented 70 volumes from her father's library, these being chosen by the University, in addition to 386 volumes, chiefly of medical works, which she had presented about four years previously from her deceased husband's collection; Mr. John Orr of Barrowfield, a generous friend of the University, gave the works of Virgil printed at Venice in 1488, and the works of Lucretius, printed at Paris in 1514; and the Rev. R. Boag, of Paisley, presented a copy of Piers Plowman, printed in 1550.

The Foulis brothers, appointed University printers in 1741, rendered excellent assistance to the University in divers ways. They set up their printing establishment under the ægis of the University, and

published in rapid succession many carefully-edited and beautifully-printed editions of the classics and other volumes. The Hunterian Library is very rich in these editions. The excellence of the type employed by them is in no small measure due to Professor Wilson, then occupying the Chair of Practical Astronomy, but originally and even at that time a typefounder in the city; indeed, this typefounding business became famous for the beauty of its fonts of type. The Foulis press must have been exceedingly busy about this period, if one may judge from the numerous volumes which issued from it in the fifties of the eighteenth century. Moor, Professor of Greek, and Muirhead, Professor of Humanity, among other works, edited jointly the Foulis edition of the Iliad of Homer in 4 volumes in 1756, and the Odyssey in 1758. But the Foulises were helpful to the University in other directions. These brothers went to France to advance their knowledge of men and affairs, and while in Paris received kindness and advice from the venerable Thomas Innes, head of the Scots College. Since many important documents connected with the University, as well as the Mace, had disappeared from Glasgow at the time of the Reformation, and as it was believed these had probably been removed by Archbishop Beaton and his suite, the University, anxious to recover these if possible, taking advantage of the presence in Paris of the Foulises, sent a letter to the head of the Scots College asking that any documents belonging or relating to the University which were in the custody of the College, might be sent back with the Foulis brothers. The Scots College was most obliging.

At their own cost they caused transcripts to be made notarially of the Bull of Nicholas V. founding the University, the Charter of Protection of James II., the Grant of Privileges by Bishop Turnbull and his Chapter, a document entitled *De Collegio Fundando in Glasgu*, dated 1537, several old Charters of William the Lion, a Charter by Robert II. relating to the foundation of a chaplainry in the Cathedral, and other documents. These the Foulises brought back to Glasgow with them. Moreover, in 1767 Principal Gordon, of the Scots College, presented later to the University two handsome volumes containing a transcript of the chartulary of Glasgow Cathedral, including documents commencing from the year 1116 till the Reformation.

Among other noteworthy donations to the library may be mentioned a copy of the works of Zenophon which belonged to James VI., printed by Hendricus Stephanus in 1561, but, as a copy of this same edition formerly belonging to Zacchary Boyd was already in the library, the Senate directed that it, along with an old illuminated Bible in MS. should be transferred to the Hunterian Library. In 1755 the University purchased from the Foulises the famous Clementine MS. of the Octateuch of the Septuagint, which at that time was looked upon as one of the most ancient and valuable manuscripts in Europe. There were also gifts in earlier days from George Buchanan, historian and Latinist, of twenty volumes from Archbishop Boyd, relative of Zacchary Boyd, John Snell, the founder of the Snell Exhibitions, himself a native of Colmonell, Ayrshire, Sir George Mackenzie, known in less polite circles as "bluidy

Mackenzie," William Carstares, Thomas Hutchison, of Lambhill, and others.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

The collection of inscribed and engraved stones, now housed in the Hunterian Museum, had been gradually growing since 1738. The sources of their discovery were Ardoch, Kirkintilloch, the vicinity of the Forth and Clyde Canal during excavations, Auchendavy, and other places. In 1810 the collection was handed over by the Faculty to the Hunterian Museum, Professor John Anderson in his time was influential in procuring not a few of the stones for the University collection. Of late years the collection of Roman antiquities has been added to by later finds in more recent excavations. Many of the stones are in a wonderful state of preservation, both in respect of lettering and carving. In 1779 the Provost and Magistrates of Linlithgow presented a collection of coins, and in 1782 Mr. Fullarton of Carstairs, a number of Roman medals. This collection is well worthy the inspection of the archæologist.

HUNTERIAN COLLECTION.

From 1804 till 1807 a building was in course of construction beside the College in High Street for the reception of this almost unique collection of books, coins, and pathological specimens. On removal to the new buildings on Gilmorehill the collection has been more suitably accommodated, although part of the space originally allotted to it has had till now to be used for other purposes.

By the will of William Hunter, a native of

Lanarkshire, near Hamilton, the University fell heir to the treasures contained in his museum and library. What is now housed within the Hunterian collection, however, is more than Hunter originally bequeathed, because of various valuable collections which have been gifted to the University from time to time, and which have been placed in the Museum as the most suitable place for exhibition. The collection of Hunter embraces in particular (1) a unique array of pathological specimens which have been duly arranged, catalogued, and described by Professor Teacher in two volumes, and is at present housed in the Anatomical Department; (2) an unrivalled collection of coins and medals of the world, catalogued and described by Dr. James Macdonald; and (3) the collection of books or library, which includes about 12,000 printed books and between six and seven hundred manuscripts. These are of profound interest to the pathologist, the numismatist, and the bibliophile respectively.

Although a catalogue has been prepared of the collection of the books for the use of the University, the work has not yet been published up till the present time. It will, perhaps, be sufficient here to try to disclose some of the treasures of this wonderful collection of books.

There is an illuminated manuscript Psalter of the twelfth century, and two beautiful manuscripts of Chaucer's "Romaunt of the Rose," one of which is believed to be the finest in existence. There are first editions of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and of Spenser's "Færie Queene," a first folio Shakespeare, and not a few chaste and beautiful examples of bookbinding.

There are several examples of fifteenth-century printing. In particular, there are the following works, printed by William Caxton :—

1. *Ars Moriendi*, a translation from the Latin, by William Caxton (n.d.), of which this is, according to Mr. E. Gordon Duff, the only known copy.

2. *Chronicles of England*, 1480.

3. *Cordiale* 1479.

4. *Booke of the Lyf of our Ladye*, edited with three stanzas added by Wyllyam Caxton, Westminster, 1484. (John Lydgate.)

There are also the following, printed by Wynkyn de Worde :—

1. *Chastysing of Goddes Chyldren*, with Caxton types, c. 1492.

2. *Chronicles of England*, 1528.

3. *Hieronimus Eusebius*, English trans. of works of the Fathers, 1495.

4. *The Ladder of Perfection*, by Walter Hylton, 1494.

5. *The Ordynary of Crysten Men*, Eng. trans. from French, 1506.

6. *A Treatyse of Loue*, trans. from French, with Caxton types, c. 1493.

There are several works by other early printers—

1. *Biblia Pauperum*, a block book, c. 1450. Nuremberg, 1475.

2. *Acts of Parliament*, edited by Ed. Henryson. Edinburgh: Robert Lekpreuik, 1566.

3. *Pilgrimage of Perfection*. London: Richard Poyanson, 1526.

4. *Description of the Sphere* (Proclus Platonicus). London: Robert Wyper, 1573.

5. Book of Psalms. London: Robert Wyper, 1542.

6. The Questyonyary of Cyrurgyens. London: *ibid.*, 1542.

7. Diet of Ratisbon, 1541. Account by Miles Coverdale, 1542.

8. Book of Revelation, 1460. Block book made up of coloured pictures in the life of St. John.

9. The Myroure or Glasse of Helth. Thos. Moulton, 1539.

There is a splendid array of the works of the early anatomists, and of these the following are chosen for examples:—

Acquapendente, Albertus Magnus, Albinus, Astruc, Avicenna, Bartholinus (1612), Berengarius (1535), Brunner (1683), Cowper (1694), Douglasses (1720, 1755), Eustachius (1564), Fallopius (1584), De Graaf (1671), Heller (1733), Heister (1717), Malpighi (1686), Mandinus (1478), Maul (1556), the Monros, Oribasius (1557), Ambrose Parè (1561), Peyer (1677), Riolin (1610), Ruysch (1637), Spiegelhel (1618), Stenson (1661), Stuart (1711), Valsalva (1704), Vesalius (1543), Vieussens (1635), Willis (1664).

The works of the early medical and surgical writers are fully represented, and among them may be noticed the following, viz.:—

Albucasis (1471), Albumasar, Aretaeus, Aristotle, Avicenna (1486), Blaue (1780), Boerhaave (1728), Doorde (1557), Brisbane (1750), Browne (1678), Cay (1552), Celsus (1478), Cesalpinus (1589), Deusing (1655), Kenelm Digby (1658), Fothergill (1748), Fuller (1701), Galen (1525), Guillemeau (1598),

William Harvey (1628), Hippocrates, Works of (1526), Lanfrancus (1565), Peter Lowe (1634), Maimonides (1579), Mead (1702), Mercuriali (1602), Morgagni (1724), Rhazes (1510), Paracelsus (1573), Paulus Aegineta (1528), Pitcairn (1701), Pott (1756), Pringle (1730), Reid (1634), Pharmacopeia of Roy. Col. Lond. (1636), Sadler (1636), Talbot (1682), Taylor (1735), Vicary (1626), Vigo (1543), Seraphim (1497).

The early writers on midwifery have also a good showing, viz.—

Peter Chamberlen (1665), Freind (1703), Levret (1747), De la Motte (1718), Mauriceau (1668), Moschion (1566), Roesslin, “The Byrthe of Man-kynde” (1540), Smellie (1752), Manningham (1726).

There is a magnificent collection of the works of the classic Greek and Latin authors, many of them Foulis editions—

Of these may be named Aeschylus, Anacreon, Marcus Aurelius, Apuleius, George Buchanan (1579), Cicero (1471), Demosthenes (1532), Diodorus Siculus (1472), Diogenes Laertius (1475), Dionysius Areopagite (1480), Euripides (1571), Herodotus (1502), Homer (1488), Horace (1476), Ignatius (1558), Isocrates (1493), Josephus Flavius (1475), Juvenal (1475), Livy (1470), Lucian (1503), Lucretius (1486), Martialis (1501), Cornelius Nepos (1471), Publius Ovidius (1471), Pindarus (1513), Ptolemaus (1535), Plato (1513), Plautius (1472), Caius Pliny secundus (1469), Sallust (1470), Seneca (1474), Sophocles (1502), Suetonius (1470), Tacitus (1515), Terence (1522), Theocritus (1495), Theophrastus (1541),

Thucydides (1506), Virgil (1470), of which there are editions from the Plantin, the Baskerville, and the Foulis Presses; Zenophon (1476).

The early English poets and writers find an honoured place—

Rodger Bacon, Beaumont and Fletcher, Chaucer (1493), Congreve (1752), Fletcher (1634), Froissart's *Chronicles* (1514), Holinshed's *Chronicles* (1587), James I. of England (1584), Ben Jonson (1606) (Foulis edition), Kepler (1604), Leland (1543), John Major (1521), Massinger (1630), Milton (1688), Sir Thomas More (1530), Sir Isaac Newton (1711), Sir Walter Raleigh (1596), Rymer's *Foedera* (1726), Shakespeare (1599), Spenser—*Colin Clouts Come Home Againe*, London, 1591; *The Faerie Queene*, 1590; Alexander, Earl of Stirling—*The Monarchicke Tragedies*, 1667; Swift (1737), *Thirty-nine Articles on Vellum*, 1563; Roger Ascham—*The Schoolmaster*, &c., 1553; Best—*Frobisher's Voyage for Discovery of Carthage*, 1578; Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 1676; Hakluyt—*Voyages*, 1582; Horsley—*Brit. Romana*, 1732; Richard Mather, 1675; Polo Marco (1485).

There are many works relating to early Scottish history, of which mention may be made of the following, viz.:—

Barnestapoliuss, Obertus (pseudonym for Robert Turner), *History of Life of Mary Queen of Scots*, 1588; *Book of Common Prayer* (R. Young, 1636-37); Douglas Peerage Case (1766), *Innocence de Marie Reyne d'Ecosse*, 1572; John Knox (1554); *Expedicion in Scotlande by the Kynges Hyghynes Armye under the Erle of Hartford*, 1544; *Law of*

Lauriston (Foulis), 1751; John Lesley, Bishop of Ross (1578), Mary Queen of Scots (*Compendium Supplicationis . . . et documenta alia de Maria Stuart*) 1587; Poetarum Scotorum (Arthur Johnston and Others), 1739; Book of Psalms, by George Buchanan, Andrew Melvin, and others, Robt. Wyper, 1530; Sir Robert Sibbald—*Scotia illustrata*, 1684; Slezer—*Theatrum Scotiæ*, 1719; George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh—*The Compleat History of the Warrs in Scotland under James, Marquess of Montrose*, 1660; Duns Scotus, 1477 (?).

Among the works of early writers on theology and Church liturgies in the collection the following may be cited:—

Ambrosius, Thomas Aquinas, Augustine, Early Bibles (1475-1518, &c.), John Calvin (1554), Chrysostome (1470), Cotton (1644), Cranmer (1551), Erasmus (1518), Liturgies of the Greek Church (1609), *Missale Salisburiennae—Ecclesie Sarum*—a fine copy on vellum, 1520; Pius II. (1473).

Copies of the works of William Cullen, John Hunter, William Hunter, Frank Nicholls, Professor Robert Simson, Adam Smith, Smollett, Sutton, and Professor James Moor will also be found, as well as various works dealing with numismatology.

The Hunterian Collection also contains three examples of the Solemn League and Covenant relating to the University. The first contains about 345 autograph signatures of professors and students of the University, and is dated 1643. The second has only 192 autograph signatures, most of them probably of Glasgow citizens, dated 1648-49. The third,





Queen Margaret College

dated the same year, has also like signatures of professors and students.

Enough has been said to indicate the richness of the Hunterian Collection of books, and when the catalogue is published and its contents available for consultation, doubtless it will afford ripe material for the student in various directions of study regarding the past.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE.

This sketch of the University would be incomplete without some mention of the women's side of the University.

By the Universities Act of 1889 one of the duties imposed on the Commissioners was "to enable each University to admit women to graduation in one or more faculties, and to provide for their instruction." The ground had been well prepared in Glasgow for this. An Association for the Higher Education of Women had been formed in the city twelve years prior to 1889, and classes had been conducted by some of the University professors and lecturers in higher subjects. This association prospered, and in 1883 became incorporated as Queen Margaret College. Soon thereafter Mrs. Elder presented to the new College Association, the residential edifice of North Park House, which stands in its own ample grounds on the south bank of the Kelvin near the Botanic Gardens, and since 1884 the work of teaching women has there been carried on. At first teaching was devoted to subjects in Arts, Philosophy, Literature, and Languages, but a Medical School for women was added to the new movement in 1890. In

February, 1892, the Commissioners under the Act above-named issued a draft Ordinance which proposed that University authorities should be empowered to admit women to the ordinary classes, or, alternatively, that separate classes for them might be instituted. The Court of the University resolved to institute separate classes, more especially as Queen Margaret College Association expressed its willingness in that event to hand over to the University North Park House and grounds, along with the endowment fund, then amounting to over £25,000. Such an agreement was concluded, Queen Margaret Association was dissolved, and North Park House, now receiving its new name of Queen Margaret College, became the Women's College of the University.

Although at first the women were taught separately in the classes of medicine, these conditions have been gradually relaxed, until in many of the classes in different Faculties in the University building the sexes are mixed. This movement for the higher education of women has prospered in the West of Scotland, as a glance at the figures in the short statistical table indicates. The first woman graduate in Medicine in Glasgow was admitted to the degrees of M.B., C.M., with commendation, in 1894; in Arts as M.A., in 1895, and in Science as B.Sc., in the same year. If one may judge from matriculation returns and graduations, it would appear that the subjects contained in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine offer greater attraction to women than those in the Faculty of Science.

Associated with the above movement and to give

the project every chance to succeed, a hostel for women was established under the name of Queen Margaret Hall. This has been in operation for about thirty years or thereby. It was formed by a number of persons sympathetic with the desire for the higher education of women, and a limited liability company of a non-dividend-paying character has kept it flourishing ever since. The hostel stands in its own grounds near the University, and is practically always full of students.

DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS.

While in the foregoing article special attention, perhaps, has been given to the development and progress of the Medical School of the University, it must not be supposed that similar development and progress have not been made in other departments of study. Glasgow being essentially an industrial centre, allied more particularly with engineering in different branches, shipbuilding, mining, and other industries, the University has established three Chairs in Chemistry, and one in each of the subjects of Naval Architecture, Engineering (mechanical and electrical), Geology, and Mining, and thus a Faculty of Science, aided by the recent founding of a Chair of Applied Physics, has been established for several years. In like manner there is an excellently-equipped Faculty of Arts, a satisfactory Faculty of Law, and some progress has been made towards the establishment of a Faculty of Education; in short, the University has spread itself out in all of its lines of activity, thanks to the great generosity of large-hearted benefactors in Glasgow and the West of

Scotland, in founding chairs, lectureships, scholarships, and bursaries.

This progress is evidenced in the increases in the number of chairs and lectureships and the number of the teaching staff since the University migrated from its old home in the High Street to its new abode on Gilmorehill. When the migration took place in 1870 the total number of professors accompanying the principal in the valedictory procession was 26, and the number of lecturers and assistants a comparatively small handful. To-day the number of professors has risen to 46, and the number of lecturers, assistants, and demonstrators to 191.

Since 1870 the following new chairs have been added:—

Clinical Surgery (1874), Clinical Medicine (1874), both of which, however, were merged in the new Chairs of Surgery and Medicine (1911), the professors of which teach in the Royal Infirmary; Naval Architecture (1883); History (1893); Pathology (1893); Political Economy (1896); Geology (1903); Mining (1907); Muirhead Chair of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, held in Royal Infirmary (1911); St. Mungo (Notman) Chair of Pathology, also held at Royal Infirmary (1911); Scottish History and Literature (1913); Tennent Chair of Ophthalmology (1917); French (1919); German (1919); Bacteriology (1919); Organic Chemistry (1919); Physiological Chemistry (1919); Mercantile Law (1920); Cargill Chair of Applied Physics (1920).

Moreover, Glasgow offers a splendid field for clinical work in Medicine. It is near the truth to say that about 2000 beds are available for the student

in the large hospitals of the city, not to speak of the Special Hospitals, as the Royal Sick Children's Hospital, the Royal Maternity Hospital, Samaritan Hospital for Women, and others.

STATISTICAL TABLE

Showing Total Number of Students, Numbers of each Sex and Students of both Sexes in Medicine.

Session.	Total Number.	Men.	Women.	Medicine—both Sexes.
1916-17	1822	1164	658	799
1918-19	1921	1049	872	1126
1919-20	3924	2943	981	1654
1920-21	4727	3585	1142	1825
1921-22	4832	3620	1212	1709

1st June, 1922.

GLASGOW OF OLD.

By GEORGE EYRE-TODD.

IT was already an interesting place, this little community clustering at the head of the brae where Glasgow Royal Infirmary now stands, when Ninian, the Romanised Briton, paid his visit to it in the year 397, and consecrated a Christian burying-ground for the use of the inhabitants. Before the Romans came it had been a stronghold of the Britons of Strathclyde, for its original name appears to have been Cathures, the *cathair*, *caer*, or fort. Across the open muir, some three or four miles to the north, the legionaries had built their great wall of defence against the Highland Picts. Under the stockade of the fort on the south ran their road, the present Drygate and Rottenrow. Below that road the hill sloped steeply, on the line of the present High Street, Saltmarket, and Briggate, to the fords of Clyde, which the stronghold was probably originally built to defend. And close at hand, on the east, beyond the narrow glen of the Molendinar, or Mill burn, rose the lofty Fir Park hill, on whose top in the grey dawn the priests of Baal and Ashtaroth could be seen performing the rites of their ancient faith.

When the Roman legions left the country, a few years after Ninian's time, the place may have had to defend itself again against the Picts, and its gar-



Glasgow Tolbooth Belfry Tower

Built in 1626 along with a new tolbooth (council chamber, court rooms, and prison) to replace an earlier tolbooth on the same site, this is the only civic example of the crowned tower in Scotland. It was closely associated with the civic life of Glasgow for 200 years, and was immortalised by Scott in the famous opening scene of "Rob Roy." The adjoining building replaced the Tolbooth itself in 1814

rison may have seen the mighty King Arthur himself—the historic Arthur of Nennius—descend to Drygate on the way from his fortress capital of Alclud, now Dunbarton, to that last great battle in which he fell, at Camelon, near Falkirk, in the year 537.

Six years later another personage who was to become historic arrived at the spot. Mungo was the son of Eugenius or Owen, Arthur's nephew and successor, and of Theneu, sister of that Medraut, Tennyson's Modred, who had finally defeated and slain the King. He arrived driving an ox-cart bearing the body of a holy man, Fergus, whom he laid to rest in Ninian's burying-ground; and in the glen beside it he built the Christian cell which was to give the place its new name, Eglais-acha (*ecclesiæ ager*), the Glesca or Glasgow of to-day. Most interesting, perhaps, of the events of his life at that place was the visit paid to him by Columba, the Irish missionary, who had settled at Iona twenty years after Mungo's coming to Strathclyde. One may picture the two, the sweet-voiced Gael and the princely Briton, pacing in precious converse by the Molendinar's bank, and, as a memento of friendship, when the moment of parting came, exchanging their pastoral staves.

With the death of Mungo a curtain descended on the story of Glasgow for some five hundred years. It rose again when that greatest of the Scottish Kings, David, youngest son of the mighty Canmore, overthrower of Macbeth, came hither as Prince of Strathclyde.

Canmore and his sons, to secure their new dynasty

on the throne, introduced the feudal system to Scotland. In pursuance of this policy David planted the whole of Clydesdale with settlers, holding their lands by service to the Crown. Tancred and Simon, Dalfin, Robesberd, and a score of others have left their names in the upper valley, while Walter Fitz-Alan, as High Steward at Renfrew, and Arkil of Northumbria, as Earl of Lennox at Dunbarton, made history by closing the water gateway of the region against the invading Norsemen. In similar fashion and for similar reasons Canmore and his sons replaced the patriarchal Culdee priesthood by a feudal hierarchy, and a new chapter in the history of Glasgow opened when David, riding into the place, appointed his tutor Eochy the first Roman bishop of the see, and endowed the new church with the great royal manor of Partick.

The new policy had its drawbacks, for the Archbishop of York claimed the Bishop of Glasgow as his suffragan, and though a later bishop, the capable Jocelyn, secured a charter of independence from the Pope, there is reason to believe that the claims of spiritual suzerainty made by York had not a little to do with the claims of temporal suzerainty made by Edward I. and his successors, which brought about the Wars of Succession and Independence, and devastated Scotland for fifty years.

With a strong castle on the site of the early British fort, with country mansions at the Bishop Loch, at Partick, at Carstairs, and elsewhere, and with broad lands on the Border and in Galloway, the bishops of Glasgow were great barons. Many of them were great men, and held high public office as

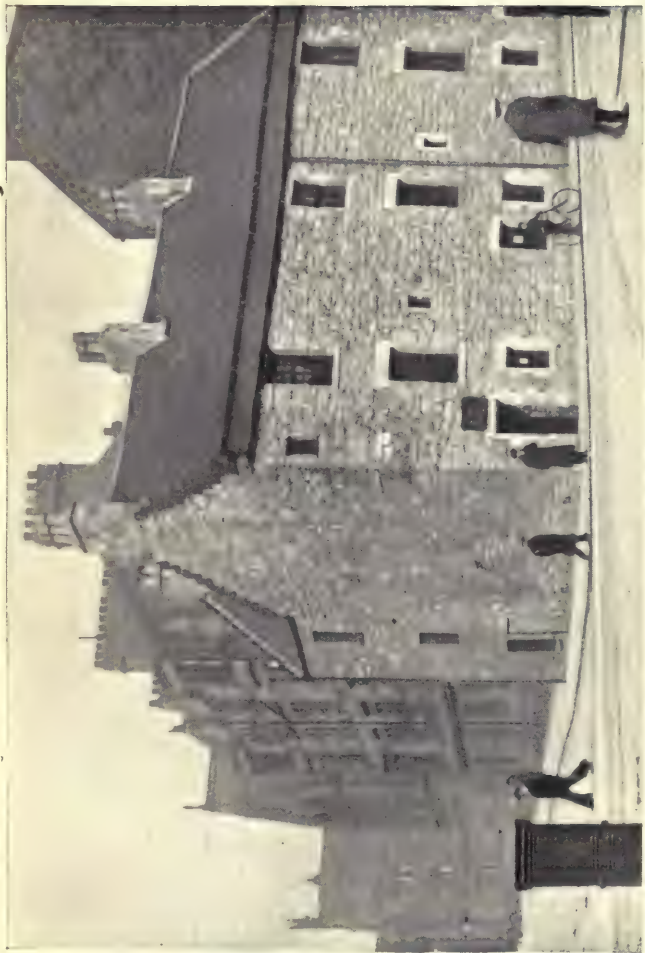
chancellors of the kingdom and the like. Some made a notable mark in history; and one was a hero. When Robert the Bruce had definitely defied Edward of England by slaying the Red Comyn at Dumfries, it was Bishop Robert Wishart who rode to meet him, absolved him for the deed at the altar of Glasgow, made his own episcopal garments into coronation robes, and himself set the Crown on the new King's head at Scone. Taken clad in mail in the castle of Cupar, he languished for eight years in an English prison, and when, after the battle of Bannockburn Bruce ransomed him along with the Queen and Princess Marjory, the old man was blind.

One bishop of Glasgow was a prince of the Roman Church, and his name, *Walterus Cardinalis*, was for centuries emblazoned in letters of gold on the Cathedral roof. The last of the long line of Catholic prelates, Archbishop Beaton, was for forty years after the Reformation the wise and able ambassador of Mary, Queen of Scots, and James VI. at the Court of France.

The scenes which Glasgow witnessed during the feudal centuries—from the days of David I. to those of Mary Stewart—were of deep interest and much significance. One may picture the completion of the Cathedral in 1258 by the great lady, widow of Comyn Lord of Kilbride, whose fine head in stone, along with the heads of her lord, of Bondington the bishop, and of King Alexander II. himself, in the lower church, are perhaps the earliest Scottish portraits in existence. One may picture the patriot Wallace storming the Bell o' the Brae, the steep upper part of High Street, in 1296, to avenge the seizure of

the Bishop's Castle by the English after the collapse of the Scottish army at Irvine. One may reconstruct the visit of Edward I. of England five years later, when he lived for a fortnight in the Blackfriars Monastery in High Street, where the railway station stands now, and repeatedly made offerings in person at the high altar of the Cathedral. There must have been a building boom and the sound of much chiselling in the little city when Bishop Cameron added the strong tower and wall to his castle, and caused each of his thirty-two canons to build a substantial mansion in its neighbourhood. James II., he of the fiery face, perhaps to atone for his slaughter of Earl Douglas in Stirling Castle, had himself made a canon of Glasgow. It was as part of that King's policy of bringing the Church to his side in his fateful struggle with the Douglasses that he procured for Bishop Turnbull the bull of Pope Nicholas V. for the founding of a University in Glasgow, and one may picture him shortly afterwards mustering his forces in the city, and marching thence up Clydeside to capture and destroy Douglas Castle, the headquarters of those rebel lords in Douglasdale.

In similar fashion, to avert Heaven's vengeance for the part he had taken in the overthrow of his father at Sauchieburn, James IV. had himself made Canon of Barlanark and Laird of Provan. He had the see of Glasgow made an Archbishopric, and was often in the city performing his office and giving drink-silver to the masons whom Archbishop Blackadder employed to build the rood screen and the south transept of the Cathedral. And on that fair September day in 1513, when the Scottish army fired its



The Oldest House in Glasgow

Provand's Lordship, in Cathedral Square, built in 1471, recently restored. It was possibly in this house that James IV. lodged on his frequent visits to Glasgow as a Canon of the Cathedral, and that Mary Queen of Scots stayed when she came to see her husband Darnley as he lay sick of smallpox in the house of his father, the Earl of Lennox, a hundred yards further up the street

huts and marched amid the smoke down the long hill face to meet the English at Flodden, not least valiant of those who went to fight and fall with him were the stout burgesses of Glasgow under their Provost, the Earl of Lennox.

For all the actual record that remains, James V., the gay Gudeman o' Ballengeich, may never have set foot in Glasgow. He was only thirty when he turned his face to the wall to die heartbroken at Falkland. But in the "Tales of the Borders" the inn in the old Water Row at Govan ferry is made the scene of one of his many exploits as a wanderer in disguise.

Most dramatic of all, perhaps, in the annals of the city are the appearances of that King's daughter, Mary, Queen of Scots. Glasgow owed to her enlightened action the new endowment of its University and provision of funds for public purposes. These benefits have been long forgotten, as has been the prompt and gallant raid by which, in the early days of her marriage with Darnley, the Stewart Queen drove her precious half-brother, the Earl of Moray, and his fellow-conspirators headlong out of the city and into exile. The history of that time was written by the Queen's most bitter enemies, Knox and Buchanan. By them and their successors more attention has been devoted to the last two visits of Mary.

One of them was her visit to her dissolute and faithless blackguard of a husband, Henry Darnley, as he lay sick of a loathsome smallpox in the house of his father, the Earl of Lennox, in Castle Street here. The occasion was turned to account by her accusers for the dating of one of the Casket Letters

used as evidence against her, from her lodging in the city—probably the old mansion of her friends, the Baillies of Provan, which still stands at the corner of Macleod Street and Cathedral Square.

Last of all her visits was when, eleven days after her escape from Loch Leven, she was on the way to Dunbarton Castle, when Moray intercepted her at Langside, two miles south of the city, and in a short half-hour, helped by the treachery or weakness of Argyll, her brother-in-law, and commander of her army, broke up her forces and sent her fleeing to the Solway shore, on the way to her long imprisonment in England.

The Reformation ruined Glasgow for the time. The Bishop's Castle and the great houses of the clergy at the head of High Street fell to wreck, and the tradesmen who had lived by supplying the needs of these dignitaries found their occupation gone. At the same time, the common grazings round the city were sold by the magistrates and enclosed, and the burgesses thus found their means of livelihood curtailed in other ways. It is true that the old rentallers or tenants of the Archbishops had their possession made absolute by means of feu charters, but it took a generation for Glasgow to find new means of livelihood by recourse to industry and trade.

Already the seeds of industry and commerce had been sown in the little bishop's city, and in the course of a generation these began to bring a new prosperity to the lower end of the town, about the Cross and the riverside.

The "wauking" or shrinking of cloth in the water of the Molendinar gave its first name of

Waukergate to the street now known as Saltmarket. As early as 1420 William Elphinstone had set up the business of curing Clyde salmon and herring and sending them to France to be exchanged for brandy and salt. In 1524 Archibald Lyon, a son of Lord Glamis, had settled in the city and undertaken great adventures in trading to Holland, Poland, and France. And in 1578, according to Lesley, the historian of the time, the burgesses were trading with the east country in fat cattle, herring, salmon, ox hides, wool, butter, and cheese, and to Argyll and the Isles in wine, brandy, and brogat, a kind of honey ale, the town possessing a "very commodious seaport, wherein little ships, ten miles from the sea, rest beside the bridge."

By 1605 the Craftsmen and the Merchants were strong enough and quarrelsome enough to need a Letter of Guildry regulating their powers and shares in governing the city, and the Merchants House and the Trades House came into existence. In Cromwell's time the Merchants of Glasgow owned as many as twelve vessels, three being of no less than 150 tons. So substantial was the city's mercantile success that in 1668 the harbour of Irvine, on the Ayrshire coast, the original seaport used by Glasgow vessels, having silted up, the community acquired 16 acres of land in Newark Bay, on the upper Firth of Clyde, and proceeded to build the new harbour of Port-Glasgow.

In the days of Charles II. the Glasgow Merchants even fitted out privateer vessels to make war upon the Dutch, and captured more than one prize. To the days of the Merrie Monarch also belonged the

Glasgow Whale-fishing Company, with a capital of £13,500, five ships on the seas, a blubber-boiling factory in Greenock, and a soapwork at the head of Candleriggs, in Glasgow. A little later came Walter Gibson, Provost of Glasgow in 1688, "the father of trade of all the west coasts," who did a mighty business in curing red herring and exporting them to France, importing iron direct to Glasgow for the first time, and also, alas! in shipping Covenanters as slaves to the American plantations.

Greatest of all was the enterprise of the Darien Expedition, in which £400,000—half the wealth of Scotland—was sunk, and in which the Merchants of Glasgow took a large share. Part of the expedition sailed from the Clyde, and none of the capital and few of the Colonists were ever seen again. Thus for a second time, at the end of the seventeenth century, ruin and gloom descended upon the strenuous little Clydeside city. Amid the pleasant gardens and sweet-smelling orchards, so admiringly described by Daniel Defoe, there was many a sore heart then for the sons and the fortunes that had been lost by the cold-blooded policy of William II. and III.

It was the Union with England in 1707 that was to open the trade of the western world and bring its modern prosperity to Glasgow.





Arms of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

By Dr. OLIPHANT.

THE headquarters of the Royal Faculty are in the hall at 242 St. Vincent Street. In this building there is a reading room, well stocked with medical journals and magazines, home and foreign, open to medical men introduced by a Fellow of Faculty; there is also a large medical library, of which some particulars are given later.

At the present time the Faculty is entitled to give a registrable qualification in conjunction, chiefly, with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of Edinburgh; it also gives qualifications in public health and in dentistry. The fellowship is granted by election, after examination, to licentiates and to graduates of Universities on certain conditions. This examination is of high standard, and embraces Medicine or Surgery, and an optional subject from one of the specialties; since the Great War the Faculty has admitted after examination in one subject members of the profession who served in the war. A considerable number of younger practitioners have availed themselves of this privilege or reward, and thus fresh blood has been infused, from which the Faculty has acquired new life. It has also on its list a few Honorary Fellows, men now of

world-wide reputation, such as William Hunter, Brown-Séquard, the physiologist; Syme, the surgeon; Allen Thomson, the anatomist; David Livingstone, the explorer and medical missionary; and among those living Sir William Macewen, Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow and President of the British Medical Association in this year 1922.

The history of the Faculty has been admirably related in the "Memorials of the Faculty," by Dr. Alexander Duncan, the late librarian, in which all interested in such matters will find a full account of its vicissitudes, with biographical notes on some of its more distinguished members and Fellows. Of the founder, Dr. Peter Lowe, Dr. James Finlayson, late hon. librarian, published a memoir ("Account of the Life and Works of Maister Peter Lowe," Glasgow, 1889); to these works the writer of these notes is indebted.

In its origin the Faculty occupies a unique position among the bodies in the United Kingdom entitled to grant a registrable qualification to practise the medical profession. It was founded by a charter granted in 1599 by King James VI., that is, a few years before he left Scotland on his succession to the English throne. This charter was secured by the exertions of Mr. Peter Lowe, the term "Mr." at that time denoting a Master of Arts. He was admittedly the most distinguished surgeon of his time in this country, and had recently returned after a residence of some thirty years in France, where he had reached the position of "Ordinary Chyrurgeon to the French King and Navarre," *i.e.*,



Maister Peter Lowe



Henri IV. He had seen much service with the French armies in the field in "France, Flanders, and elsewhere, the space of 22 yeeres; thereafter being Chirurgian maior to the Spanish Regiment at Paris, 2 yeeres; next following the King, my Master, in the warres 6 yeeres"; this service with the Spanish Regiment must have been from 1588-90, when the Spaniards helped to hold Paris for the Catholic League against Henri IV. It is not known, but highly probable, that he was at that time a Catholic; as he subsequently married the daughter of a Presbyterian minister in Glasgow, and was condemned to do penance in the church for some pecadillo unrecorded, he was presumably a Protestant on his return to Scotland. He may have 'verted when he entered the service of the *rusé Béarnais*; but that is mere guesswork. Maister Peter Lowe called himself Arellian, and this word has puzzled his biographers; the most reasonable of the explanations is that he was Aurelianus, that is, a graduate of Orleans, where we can picture him studying not only sports and life, like his predecessors of a few generations back, Pantagrue, who neglected books, lest their perusal might injure his eyesight. He also called himself Doctor in the Faculty of Chirurgie in Paris. This was a title claimed by members of the College of Sworn Master Surgeons of Paris, known as "surgeons of the long robe," to distinguish them from the barber-surgeons or "surgeons of the short robe." This college dated from 1216, and was often named the College of St. Côme, from the name of the patron saint near whose church their hall

was situated. Their claim of the title doctor was opposed by the Faculty of Medicine, but had been admitted by the King and confirmed by the Parliament. Lowe's connection with this fraternity is important, as will be shown later, in relation to the founding of the Glasgow Faculty.

In the last decade of the sixteenth century Maister Lowe returned to Britain, and in 1596 published in London his "Spanish Sicknes," a work on syphilis, where also he issued his "Chirurgerie" in the following year.

In 1598 we find him as salaried or pensioned surgeon in Glasgow, which at that date was a small Cathedral and University town of only some 7000 inhabitants, and not so wealthy as ten other towns in Scotland; for details the inquiring reader is referred to Dr. Duncan's "Memorials." Be it noted here, however, that the number of surgical practitioners was half a dozen, with one physician; none of these practised obstetrics, which was in the hands of two midwives, who, oddly enough, were answerable to the kirk session, as appears from the records of the Presbytery, whose special interest in the midwives lay in these being called on to relieve the ministers of their night work; "for they were dischargit to go to any unmarried woman, within, while first they signify the matter to some of the ministeris in the daylight, and if it be the nicht time that they take the aiths of the said woman before they bear the bairne wha is the fayther of it, as they will be answerable to God and the Kirk."

Such was the unsatisfactory condition of medical

practice in Glasgow when Peter Lowe settled here. There was no authority accredited to inquire into the fitness of any practitioner; quacks and pretenders flourished, and again we find the Kirk moving in the interests of reform, for in 1598 the session represented to the Town Council that the University, ministers, and presbytery "take cognition who are within the town that pretend to have skill in medicine and hath not the same; that those that have skill be retained and others rejected." Next year, accordingly, we find the Council minuting, "The Provest, bailleis, and counsale, at desyre of the sessione, ministrie and elders thair of, being informit of mediciners and chyrurgians quha dayle resortis and remainis within this towne, and ar not able to discharge thair dewtey thairintill, in respect thai have not cunyng nor skill to do the same, and for evading of inconvenientis that may follow thair-upon, hes deput and assignit thir persones onder-written of the counsale to concur and assist the ministrie, certane of the sessione, and otheris cunyng men of that arte, to examinat and tak tryall of all sic persounes as vsit or sall happen to vse the said arte within this towne in tyme cumyng, and with thair advyis and consent to tak the tryall thair of, viz., the thrie bailleis, James Forret, Alexander Baillie, and Thomas Pettigrew, to conveyn with thir persones of the ministrie, viz., the thrie ministeris, the principall, Mr. Blais Lowery, and Mr. John Blakburne, upon Weddinsdye nixt efter the preiching in the Blakfreir Kirk, and to reporte."

It is to be noted that this activity of Church and civic fathers followed hard on the settlement in

Glasgow of Dr. Peter Lowe, a "cunyng man of that arte," and about this time he made strong representations to the Scottish Court with the result of obtaining the charter accrediting him to set matters right. In a sort of preamble the charter states, "Understanding the grit abuisis quhilk has bene comitted in time bigane and zit daylie continuis, be ignorant unskillit and unlernit personis, quha, under the collour of Chirurgeonis, abuisis the people to their plesure, passing away but [without] tryel or punishment, and thairby destroyis infinite number of our subjectis." Quackery was evidently rampant then, as now, and it may be added, there was then no General Medical Council to try to keep it within bounds inside the profession.

In 1601 Dr. Peter Lowe went to Paris in the suite of the Duke of Lennox, who had been appointed special ambassador for the Scottish King at the Court of France. A minute of the Town Council shows that "at the special requeist and desyre of my Lorde Duikis grace [it] hes licenciati and gevis licence to Maister Peiter Low, chyrurgian, to pas in company with my Lorde Duike, as ambassadour appointit to France, and dispensis with his absence and not remanyng of the said Maister Peiter, and that he may enjoy his pensione of the towne, and that quhill the xi of November nixtocum, but preiudice of his contract in caice of his returnyng or soner at the said tyme as sal happin his lordship to returne."

He was the leading surgeon in the West of Scotland till his death, which is believed to have occurred about 1612. This is the date inscribed on

his tombstone in the south wall of the High Church-yard. The visitor will find it on his right hand, close to the gate giving access to the Cathedral precincts; the epitaph is quaint—

STAY. PASSENGER. AND. VIOW. THIS. STONE
FOR. UNDER. IT. LYIS. SUCH. A. ONE
WHO. CUIRED. MANY. WHILL. HE. LIEVED
SOE. GRACIOUS. HE. NOE. MAN. GRIEVED
YEA. WHEN. HIS. PHISICKS. FORCE. OFT. FAILED
HIS. PLESANT. PURPOSE. THEN. PREVAILED
FOR. OF. HIS. GOD. HE. GOT. THE. GRACE
TO. LIVE. IN. MIRTH. AND. DIE. IN. PEACE
HEVIN. HES. HIS. SOUL. HIS. CORPS. THIS. STONE
SIGH. PASSENGER. AND. SOE. BE GONE

AH ME I GRAVELL AM AND DUST
AND TO THE GRAVE DESHEND I MOST
O PAINTED PEICE OF LIVEING CLAY
MAN BE NOT PROUD OF THY SHORT DAY

The stone is, unfortunately, much weather-worn, so the Faculty erected inside the Cathedral a memorial designed by Pittendreich Macgillivray, the eminent sculptor. It stands on the north wall of the nave, almost opposite the south, or usual entrance door, and was unveiled in 1895.

Lowe was survived for no less than forty-six years by his widow, Helen Weems or Wemyss, daughter of the Rev. David Weems, who was the first Protestant minister of the town. Their grandson and their great-grandson, both writers (solicitors) in Edinburgh were admitted as Fellows of the Faculty as descendants of the founder, but this must not be

considered as entitling them to practice surgery, but rather as the sort of sickness and unemployment insurance obtaining at that time. Indeed, we find the Faculty seriously embarrassed financially from time to time by the claims made on its funds by these payments to dependents, and in 1850, in the thirteenth year of Queen Victoria, an Act was passed by which new Fellows of Faculty were no longer compelled to contribute to the fund raised for widows and children of Fellows.

Of Robert Hamiltoun little is known, but that he was a physician and an active partner in the administration of the Faculty during his life; even his place of graduation is not certainly known, though it is believed to have been Glasgow University.

William Spang had been apothecary in Glasgow since 1574, and became Visitor of the Faculty in 1606. His portrait, along with those of Lowe and Hamilton, is in the Faculty Hall.

The foundation charter, after the preamble already quoted, showing the chaotic state of things in the medical world in Glasgow, confers on "Maister Peter Low, our Chirurgian and Chief Chirurgian to our dearest son the Prince [Henry, the heir apparent who died in 1612], with the assistance of Mr. Robert Hamiltone, Professoure of Medicine [*i.e.*, physician], and their successouris, indwellers of our Citie of Glasgow . . . full power to call . . . before thame, within the said burgh of Glasgow, or any otheris of our said burrowis, all personis professing or using the said airt of Chirurgie." The bounds of their jurisdiction were

the " baronie of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbartane, and our sheriffdomes of Cliddisdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kylie, Carrick, Air, and Cunninghame "; to examine them and to licence them " according to the airt and knowledge that they sal be fund wordie to exercise," to prohibit practice beyond the licence so granted; to amerce a fine on the contumax of fortie pundis [Scots], recoverable by a summary process known as *letters of horning*, under which goods to the amount could be seized or the person incarcerated.

Lowe and Hamilton were designated The Visitors, and were ordained to " visit every hurt, murtherit, poisonit, or onie other persoun tane awa extraordinarily," and to report to the magistrates. As regards medicine, they were to inhibit from the practice thereof all but those who possessed " ane testimonial of ane famous universitie quhair medicine be taught, or at the leave of oure and our dearest spouse chief medecinaire." They had powers also, along with William Spang, an apothecary, to control the sale of drugs, prohibiting the sale of drugs which had not been " sichtit," and of poisons, except by apothecaries charged to take caution of the purchasers, thus forestalling some of the provisions of our recent sale of poisons Acts. Dr. Duncan explains that this inspection of drugs was not to prevent their adulteration, but to ensure that the stocks were ample in quantity and variety, " becaus ther ar sundrie who sells drogs wtin this brugh, and hes not sufficient drogs." In those days the complaint was rather that the drugs were too strong; some of those used by ignorant quacks cost

the patient his life. Indeed, when crude drugs such as digitalis leaves were in use, and standardisation was unknown, it is natural that serious accidents should occur.

In the original charter no place was found for the barbers—a deviation from the general rule of such foundations. At an early meeting of the Faculty, however, a bye-law was passed making provision for a modified admission of barbers “as a pendicle of chirurgerie,” from the ordinary practice of which they were rigorously prohibited under penalties. In 1656 the surgeons and the barbers obtained a “seal of cause” incorporating them as a city guild. Thus a dual incorporation was established—that of the Physicians and Surgeons under the Royal Charter and of the Surgeons and Barbers under the “seal of cause.” So complicated a connection could not last, and after much bickering between the two bodies the union was severed by mutual consent in 1719.

The charter of 1599 bears evidence in some of its provisions, as has been already mentioned, of having been modelled, in part at least, on the rules of the Fraternité of St. Côme, and partly on those of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, from which the name of the new incorporation was taken. This charter was confirmed in the reign of Charles I., and ratified in 1672 by James VII., but the vagueness of the wording of it and changed conditions of medical practice arising out of the development of the medical side of the Universities led ultimately to much squabbling and litigation, and the English judges of the House of Lords, in their ignorance of



William Cullen



Scots law and procedure, were inclined to doubt the validity of the original charter, but finally gave their decision in favour of the Faculty in 1840. Since the medical legislation of 1858 many of the original powers have naturally been in abeyance, and, as already stated, the Faculty grants qualifications to practise in the United Kingdom, and has no jurisdiction in Glasgow over those who have obtained their qualifications elsewhere.

The permission to assume the title of Royal Faculty was granted by His Gracious Majesty King Edward in 1909.

The earliest medical teaching in Glasgow was given directly under the auspices of the Faculty. One of the duties of the Visitor, that is, the President of the surgeons, was to give systematic instruction to the apprentices of the surgeons, with regular examinations to test their professional progress during the course of and at the end of their pupilage.

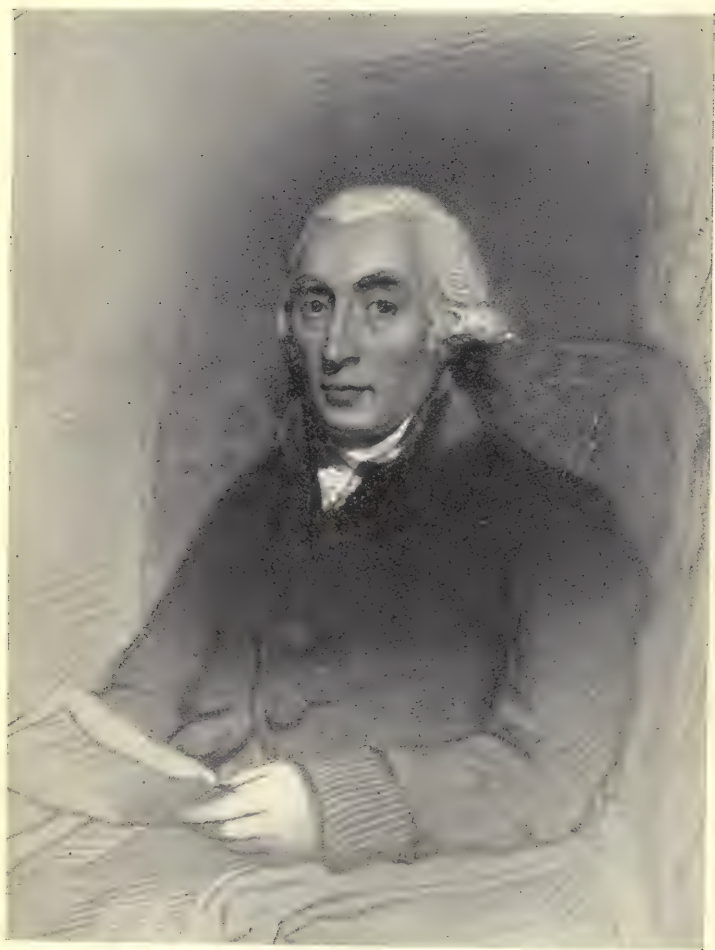
All the men associated with the origin and rise of the Glasgow Medical School were members of the Faculty, and attained to the office of Præses (President of the Physicians) or Visitor. Among the names of distinguished Fellows, mention may be made of William Smellie, a practitioner in Lanark, who went to London and Paris to get the best teaching on midwifery, and, finding none, came back to London and made his name as a teacher; (Smellie was unquestionably the leading obstetrician of his time in Britain on the practical side, as Hunter was on the purely scientific side, these two Fellows of Faculty raised midwifery from

a mere handicraft to the position of a science); William Cullen, who laid the foundation of the Glasgow Medical School, and was an early teacher of William Hunter; Joseph Black, the chemist who expounded the doctrine of latent heat; and many others will be found in the "Memorials" of Dr. Duncan.

Reference has already been made to a few names from among those who have been elected Honorary Fellows. Of these David Livingstone was a Licentiate of the Faculty in 1840, and was elected Fellow in 1857. His career is too well known to require further notice here, but the writer of these notes, who saw him laid to his well-earned rest in Westminster Abbey, may be permitted to pay a humble tribute to the memory of that indomitable man, who tramped through the wilds of Africa with the same pith and dourness with which he had trudged daily from his home in Blantyre to his medical classes in Glasgow. The example of his ideals is worth holding up to the present-day student spoon-fed on Carnegie grants.

The Faculty Hall, after various changes of site necessitated by the growth of the town, is now at 242 St. Vincent Street. Here the Fellows meet monthly to transact their business, and there, too, are the examination rooms for the Licences and Fellowship. The use of the rooms is granted to the chief medical societies, such as the Medico-Chirurgical and its various branches and the Obstetrical Society, while most of the medico-political meetings are held there.

The reading room is open to medical men intro-



Joseph Black



duced by a Fellow, and the library is open for consultation to all medical men for the encouragement of research. The collection of books was begun at the end of the seventeenth century, as soon as the first Faculty Hall was erected in the Tron-gate, and, from a MS. list of 1698, seems to have contained many works on history and general literature, which at some time unknown have been ruthlessly weeded out, no doubt from want of shelf space. Indeed, at the present time, apart from a few works by or about medical men and a good selection of books relating to the history of Glasgow and neighbouring counties, the library consists almost entirely of works that fall within the province of medicine and its accessory sciences. It now contains some 80,000 volumes, and the Faculty justly prides itself on its excellent catalogues. The books are selected by a committee representative of the various branches of the profession, with the aim of maintaining a good all-round medical library. Successive honorary librarians for a considerable time have fostered the study of the history of medicine; and by gifts of special collections such as the Mackenzie on Ophthalmology and the Reid on Midwifery, certain departments are specially rich.

No attempt has been made to collect *incunabula* or other rarities, but there are a few fifteenth and early sixteenth-century volumes. Of these mention may be made of the "Liber Serapionis aggregatus in Medicina simplicibus" (Venice, 1479); and "Opusculus cui nomen Clavus Sanitationis" of Simon Januensis (Venice, 1488); the "Liber de

Proprietatibus rerum " of Bartholomæus Anglicus [de Glanvilla], 1491. Another work from the Venetian press, the " Liber Medicinæ " of Gordonius, 1496, and the first edition of the " De humani corporis fabrica " of Vesalius, Bâle, 1543, are represented. The library contains all the editions, except the first, of Peter Lowe's " Chirurgie," and his " Spanish Sicknes," and a number of sixteenth-century works. Among more recent rarities is Wiseman's " Treatise of Wounds," 1672, of which only three other copies are known to exist. Sir Thomas Browne's " Pseudodoxia Epidemica," in the first edition of 1646, is a recent addition by gift. There are also some curious manuscripts, chiefly of local interest, but among those of general interest are notes of clinical lectures by John Hunter and Gregory; an account of John Hunter's establishment at Earl's Court and kindred matters by William Clift; a treatise by Burns on the eye, with coloured drawings; and Hopkirk's " Flora Glottiana," with drawings. In the reading room is a bookcase presented by the family of the late Sir William T. Gairdner, for whom it was specially designed—Old G., as he was affectionately known by his students and friends.

There is no museum, properly speaking, for the pathological collection was handed over to the Royal Infirmary in 1832, but the hall contains a few curious and treasured relics, such as the gauntlet gloves of Peter Lowe, the founder, and instruments used on the " Victory " at the time of Nelson's fatal wound, and those used by Lister in Glasgow. In the hall, too, are some portraits, some of artistic and





Alex. Duncan

some of historic value, such as those of the founders Lowe, Hamilton, and Spang; of Cullen, Livingstone, and Mackenzie, with those of most of the recent presidents; and of Alexander Duncan, the learned historian of the Faculty, who was for many years its erudite and zealous librarian.

MAISTER PETER REDIVIVUS.

By Dr. JOHN FERGUS.

If Maister Peter Lowe were here,
Revisiting this earthly sphere,
What wondrous changes would he see,
Within his famous Faculty.
No well-kept wigs would he behold,
Nor stout Malaccas topped with gold,
No fine point lace nor trig knee-breeches,
Nor buckled shoon to deck our leeches.

The great "Chirurgion to King James"
Would hardly recognise the names
We moderns use for our diseases
(*He'd* talk of "vomit," not "emesis")
His shapely hands amazed he'd raise
At modes of treatment of our days,
Like unknown tongues would be our terms,
And he might ask, "Sir, what are germs?
And what is this appendicitis,
That of your modern days the blight is?
Methinks it is the Iliac Passion
That in my day was much the fashion."

Imagine Peter, as I say,
Meeting our President to-day;
How suave his greeting and how fervent,
"Good-dav to you, Sir; Sir, your servant."
How courtly, too, his gracious bow.
"Your Faculty, how goes it now?"

Time does not rust it, Sir, I hope,
Nor usage circumscribe its scope?
And tell me, prithee, if to-day
The good old custom still holds sway,
That poor folk are attended gratis,
Or if that now quite out of date is."

And then most likely he'd inquire
How moderns treat diseases dire:
As thus—"Now, tell me, Sir, I pray,
Is bleeding still the rule to-day?
In my time every one was bled
Till he was cured or he was dead.
Not bleed at all! Gadzooks, how strange!
Ah me, Sir, what a dreadful change.
Podagra now, how do you treat it?
You say you very seldom meet it,
But once or twice in twenty years.
Odds bodkins can I trust my ears?
Podagra rare? Why, who'd have thought it?
When we old leeches daily fought it
With lohoch, julep, quilt or clyster,
Or bolus, apozeme or blister.

"Now the King's Evil—doth your King
Touch daily for the monstrous thing?
My lord King James—God rest his soul—
Touched oft and multitudes made whole.
You say your liege lord never touches
Grammercie, Sir, but this too much is.
In scores the loathsome thing must kill 'ee;
Sir, do I hear you say 'bacilli' ?
What *are* bacilli? Are they humours,
Or vapours, essences or tumours?

Or have they aught of magic function?
Must certain stars be in conjunction,
Or doth the moon affect their power,
Or are they garnered from a flower?
The term, Sir, is quite new to me:
'Tis not in my 'Chirurgerie.'

"The Falling Sickness! *There*, I'm sure
We're both agreed upon the cure:
Plaister of orris-root lay on,
Two drachms of Diaphænicon,
Open the Hæmorrhoidal Vein;
Give Guaiacum decoction plain;
Cups to the occiput apply,
Which first you well should scarify;
Insert a seton near the ear:
Your patient will have naught to fear.
You 'treat with Bromides'? What are these?
Some notion new from overseas?
From Araby or far Cathay?
A passing fancy of the day.

"How oft, Sir, do you burn your witches?
A horrid crew, ill-omened bitches,
Of Satan's seed a monstrous birth,
Who are far better off the earth.
You say you never burn the creatures,
But search for stigmata their features,
And 'mid their howlings and their squealings,
You psycho-analyse their feelings,
To find an Œdipus complex;
Such terms my mazéd mind perplex,
And when as cure you talk of Freud,
Gad, Sir, I feel some whit annoyed.

“ And pray, Sir, what’s a Spiro-chete,
 And hath it aught to do with gleet?
 Or peradventure ’tis a genus
 Of th’ ills of those who worship Venus?
 A germ, you say, surnamed the white
 Luetic—so I’ve guessed aright;
 Well, Sir, the treatment then is clear:
 Hydrargyrum for full a year,
 Pushed till the gums begin to stink
 Decoctum sarsae oft to drink,
 Argenti nitras oft instil,
 A cure will justify your bill.
 You give salvarsan? My dear Sir,
 You’ll pardon me if I aver
 That I have not the faintest notion
 Whether it be a pill or potion.
 You give it with some hollow pin,
 You introduce beneath the skin,
 Or else inject it in a vein.
 Sir, the procedure’s far from plain,
 And if you will excuse the word,
 In my opinion, quite absurd.

“ Do virgins now—how scant their dress!
 Still suffer from the Green Sickness?
 And do you still with mugwort treat it,
 Though fever-few at times may beat it?
 ‘ The Leucocytes you count,’ you say,
 Most learned Sir, pray, what are they?
 You make my ancient senses reel
 With neutro and with basophile.
 I fear me much my day is past,
 I know not what’s a normo-blast,
 Of lymphocytes I never heard,

And polymorph's an unknown word——
Alack! it is the common fate
To flourish, then pass out of date——
'Mid terms so strange my mind meanders,
We never heard of them in Flanders,
Where I have served—Sir, do I hear
You say that of our Fellows dear,
Many have served there once again?

“ Thank God, I have not lived in vain,
Thank God that still our noble Art
In righteous cause can bear its part,
And that to keep earth's peoples free,
The Fellows of our Faculty
Held it a great and glorious thing
To serve their country and their King.
And 'mid the fierce turmoil of steel,
The sick to soothe, the wounded heal.
Strengthened by grace from heaven above,
And filled with pity and with love.

“ But, God be thank'd, sweet Peace is here,
Where may she rest for many a year;
And on our sea-girt, well-loved isle,
May Heaven be pleased for aye to smile;
And may we of our God get grace,
To live in mirth and die in peace.
Sir, it hath given great joy to me
To see my infant Faculty
Grown to so good and great estate.
The Fellows I congratulate,
And beg my parting compliments
To you and future Presidents.”

And with those words our Founder's shade
Into thin air again would fade.





The Municipal Buildings

GLASGOW TO-DAY.

By WILLIAM POWER.

ONE of the familiar "ploys" of educational psychology is to give out a word and get the scholars to write down what it immediately suggests. Employing the word "Glasgow" in this way in the smoke-room of an English hotel, one would get something like the following "reactions":—"A God-forsaken hole; a bigger and worse Leeds." "A great city: handsome buildings, kindly people, good business." "Drizzle and smoke; big black tenements; bare feet—drunk men and women." "Shipyards and steelworks; fine shops, splendid car service." "Sunday in Glasgow's the nearest thing to hell I can imagine." "City Chambers—picture gallery—old cathedral—all first-rate, but slums unspeakable." "Go-ahead place, lots of money and not afraid to spend it." "How any one can live there I can't conceive." "Suppose it's because it's so easy to get to places like the Trossachs and the Kyles of Bute." "Edinburgh." "Ah! that's a contrast." "Beauty and the beast—eh?"

One thing at least can be deduced with fair certainty from these curiously diverse impressions. The favourable ones were those of people who had stayed with friends and been taken about; the un-

favourable, of people who had been stranded in hotels. Glasgow does not cater well for strangers. To arrive in Glasgow on a wet Saturday by way of Cowlands or St. Rollox, and spend a lonely week-end in a hotel, is an experience which the native cannot contemplate without a shudder. It would have been more tolerable fifty years ago, when the city was about half its present size and there were charming rural nooks within half an hour's walk from George Square. To-day, with the country smudged or suburbanised for miles around, Glasgow is driven in upon itself for solace. Hence the prodigious outcropping of super-teashops, picture houses, and dancing palaces. These, however, are mere escapes, of decidedly limited appeal. Their existence may point the need for open spaces and gardens within the city, for an attractive lay-out of the banks of the Clyde above the harbour, for the dissipation of the smoke-cloud that robs the city's life of light and colour, for the conversion of the depressing and furtive "pub" into a cheerful café, for the removal of ugly posters, and for the building of an opera house and a repertory theatre. Glasgow's main defect, in short, is that she has not yet thoroughly realised her metropolitanism.

The greatness of Glasgow and her glaring defects are explained by her history. Under the shadow of the Cathedral she rose in Celtic times from an obscure village to a market town, which straggled downhill and linked up with a fishing hamlet on the Clyde; with the founding of the University in 1450 she became a social and cultural centre, and the traditions of this period were continued into the

mercantile era—commemorated by the Tron Steeples and St. Andrew's Church—when, under the ægis of the tobacco lords and the University professors, Glasgow became perhaps the most beautiful city in Britain. Then came the industrial era, the deepening of the Clyde, the working of the coal and iron measures, and the flooding-in of semi-barbarous "labour" from starving Ireland: Glasgow burst her mould, and added to her traditional functions those of a greater Birmingham and a smaller Liverpool. The result was disharmony, a weird mixture of handsomeness and ugliness, of wealth and squalor. Glasgow is still struggling to sort out the mess that culminated about the middle of last century. The struggle is not so much material as psychological. It is the effort of the constructive, intellectual, and civically minded elements to counter the sordid and illiberal influences that got the upper hand during the height of the manufacturing era.

In the Middle Ages the centre of Glasgow was at the south-west corner of what is now Cathedral Square. By the sixteenth century it had shifted to Glasgow Cross, where the Tolbooth Steeple now stands. A century ago it was somewhere towards the eastern end of Ingram Street, and fifty years ago the municipal government found a permanent seat in George Square. To-day the vital centre of the city is at the crossing of St. Vincent Street and Renfield Street. The comparative nearness of all these points to one another indicates that the expansion of the city has been in all directions. But the greatest spread has been westward. From the St. Vincent Street corner, open or at least "smudged"

country can be reached in less than an hour's walk north or south, and in slightly over an hour's walk due east; westward, the tenements, docks, factories, and shipyards extend for about nine miles. A hundred years ago offices, dwelling-houses, and factories fill the interspaces of all save the most vision of the future growth of the city was the laying out of the terraces at the west end of Sauchiehall Street about 1825, and since that time there has been a leap-frog process, which has resulted in a city as definitely sorted out as London. The "heavy" industries have retreated to the outskirts of the city, mostly to east or west. Springburn, in the north, has become the centre of a huge locomotive-building enterprise. The miscellaneous or small-scale manufacturers fill the interspaces of all save the most exclusive of the residential districts; their chief concentration is in Bridgeton and Mile End, contiguous regions vying in frowsiness with anything in London's East End.

Within the city proper the most notable feature during the last fifty years has been the conversion of "genteel" tenements or terrace houses into working-class dwellings, workrooms, or offices. Monteith Row, owing to its fine frontage on Glasgow Green, has been spared this degradation. But the old villas on Garngad Hill have been submerged in squalor; Gorbals, once an eminently "select" quarter, has become Glasgow's ghetto, paraded after nightfall by patriarchs in bowler hats and long surtouts, buxom Miriams and Rebeccas, and keen-eyed swains who have spent the day auctioning jewellery and drapery in Trongate booths. Garnethill, on the



The Art Galleries and Museum

ERRATA.

P. 80, l. 6 should read—

“factories were jumbled together ; the first real pre-

north of Sauchiehall Street, has a synagogue at one end and a fine new Roman Catholic church at the other, with every conceivable kind of "institution" between; it is also the hill of the fairies, who may be seen at mid-day, tripping down to rehearsals. Sauchiehall Street is the western part of Glasgow's shopping region, which extends down the chief thoroughfares to Trongate, with its fashionable centre at Buchanan Street, where the motors of the "County" occasionally grace the scene. "Sauchie," as some of its pseudo-Oriental features may indicate, is also Glasgow's pleasure street, and in this capacity has probably a big future before it, for Glasgow has made a vigorous awakening from the Puritanical slumber of the senses.

The City Chambers, the Royal and Stock Exchanges, and the braw banks are all noted in the guide book. But the guide book omits to note that between Queen Street and Hutcheson Street lies the "werrus" region—possibly the "essential" Glasgow—which is so admirably described in Frederick Niven's novel, "Justice of the Peace." To the rather wersh odour of piece goods succeed the very definite aromas of cheese, ham, and vegetables. East again of the provision quarter you enter the fragrant precincts of the slaughter-house and the cattle and meat markets; not a delectable district, but one abounding in quaint human character and thumping big cheques. Here you may round off your education by making acquaintance with a "benefit shop," a "fent merchant," and the thing actually connoted by the term "noxious trade."

If the suggestion experiment I spoke of at the

beginning were tried on a Glasgow man, the name of his city would probably conjure up Gordon Street at five on a weekday afternoon. Short, straight, and closed in by buildings at either end, it is like a huge tank or trench. At one minute to five the stream, though full, is normal. At five there is a deep murmur from all the streets around, and in an instant the vehicular traffic is blotted out by a silent, hurrying throng overflowing the roadway: with a fixed unseeing stare each shuffles or trots away, obtaining his paper from the newsboy by a two-handed process like that of an engine-driver exchanging discs with a signalman. At Hope Street you find yourself struggling against the main inflow. It is pouring down from Blythswood Hill, in Madeleine Smith's day a genteel residential quarter, now the legal, accounting, shipowning, and general "business" quarter of Glasgow—its City, in fact—with St. Vincent Street as its main artery. The chief outflow of this flood is the Central Station: the "Cathcart Circle"—an interesting survival—collaborates with the "cars" in transporting the majority of Glasgow's white-collared or shirt-waisted brigade to the pleasaunces of Govanhill, Mount Florida, Shawlands, Strathbungo—in short, to that vast borderland of tenements and terraces and cottages known as the "South Side," which at its western end burgeons into the gorgeous villadom of Pollokshields, with lakes, parks, feudal battlements, and an outlook over ancient policies to the wooded slopes of Renfrewshire.

A smaller outflow finds its way to Dennistoun, a smoke-scourged suburb hemmed in by cemeteries,





The Glasgow Cathedral

breweries, chemical works, and slums. Then there is a large but more leisurely percolation to the West End, the region encircling Kelvingrove Park (Glasgow's finest achievement in town planning) and the Botanic Gardens. On the South Side one enjoys fresh air, modern conveniences, and adjacency to open country, but one is cut off from the life of the city—south of Jamaica Bridge there is not even a decent restaurant—and the majority of the people are "incomers" who have never seen Glasgow Cathedral or read "Senex" or MacGeorge. In the West End one is in close touch with the main life of the city, and, through the University and Art Gallery and the orchestral concerts, with the wider world of art and letters; Woodsidehill was the creation of Glasgow's consuls and barons, and Hillhead and Dowanhill have a mellowness that makes up for smokiness. In Great Western Terrace Kelvinside possesses the finest domestic work of Glasgow's greatest architect, Alexander Thomson, whose works—including St. Vincent Street U.F. Church and Queen's Park East U.F. Church—the visitor should not miss.

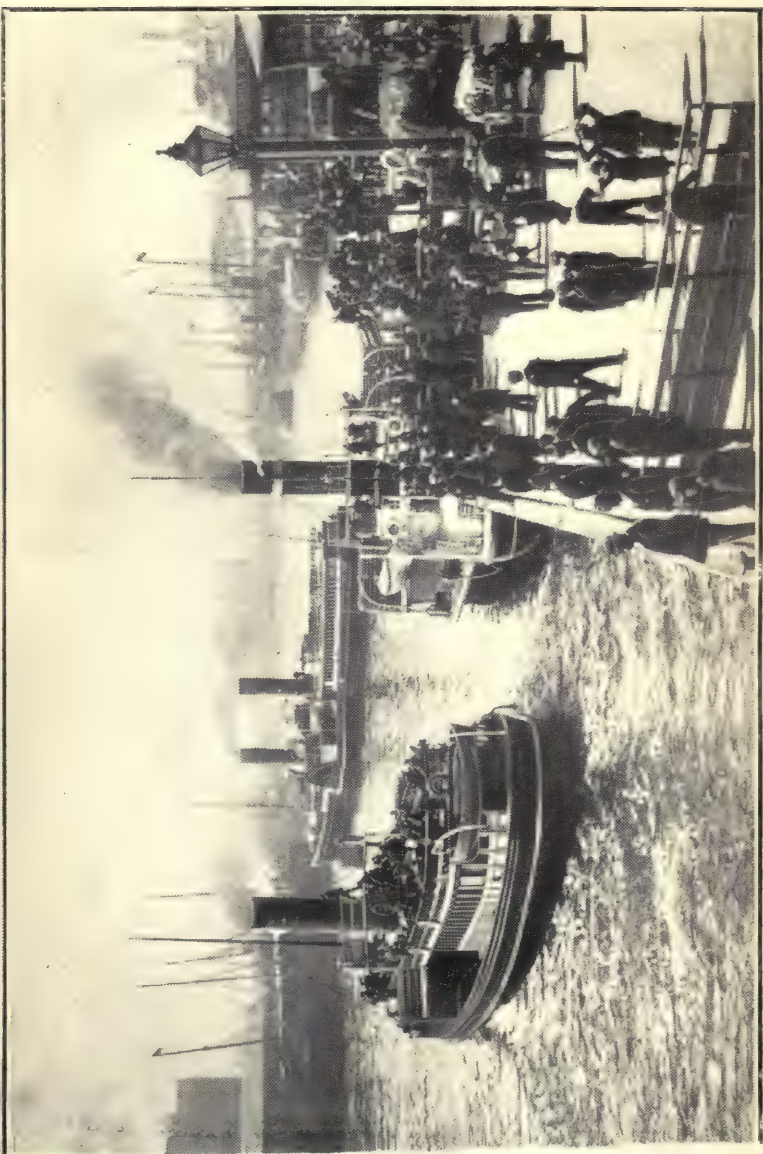
I have accounted only for the bourgeoisie, *grande et petite*. What of the working-classes, who form the vast majority of the population, and on whose skill and physical endurance the prosperity of Glasgow is based? Drink, bad housewifery, and recklessly large families have depressed their conditions, and they are probably the worst housed people west of Moscow. The dingy frowsiness of the huge barracks in which they are crowded makes the magnificent stone of which Glasgow is built as

depressing a medium as English brick. The canyons of Hutchesontown, Camlachie, and Govan are unresponsive even to the crepuscular glamour that poetises the massive buildings of the City and the West End. That grace of body or mind should be rare in such conditions is little wonder, or that such intellect as manifests itself should run to an arid and resentful doctrinairism. Yet in the fundamental human virtues the Glasgow working classes are rich, and in character and humour second to none among the world's peoples. Their recent intellectual awakening, though it took a crude and even dangerous form, was an earnest of strength and purpose, and of a determination to make the world a little better than they had found it. In this determination, strengthened and guided by school teachers and by the more humble-minded of the "intellectuals," lies the chief hope of our race. It is probably in those streets which the visitor cannot pass without a sinking of the spirits that the germ of the greater Glasgow of the future could be found.

Glasgow is pre-eminently a "business" city, a fact which is unduly insisted upon by those of its inhabitants who make it an excuse for neglecting its civic and social interests, or for not devoting their leisure to anything more strenuous than golf or musical comedy. But in the view of those who love their city, industry and business are only means to the great end of making the very most of the rich human material contained in a city where the racial elements of Scotland, mainly Celtic, are uniquely blended. In a historical perspective the University, even more than the Town House, is the real centre of

Glasgow. Glasgow has a great tradition to maintain in philosophy, theology, economics, and, above all, in applied science and in medicine. Her record in art goes back to the days of the Foulis Academy in the middle of the eighteenth century, and the Celtic element manifested itself in the taste and enterprise of buyers like M'Lellan, in her early appreciation of genuine impressionists like Monticelli, Boudin, and the Marises, and in the rise of her own Glasgow School, which diverted the whole current of British art. In literature she has been less notable, owing to the failure of her publishers and her reading public to realise her new position as the vital centre of Scottish life. A like failure has accounted for her poor record in drama as compared with Dublin, but the defunct Repertory Theatre left an impulse which has been directed into national channels by the Scottish National Theatre Society, recently founded in Glasgow. With huge stone quarries and much money at her disposal, Glasgow was bound to take a high place architecturally among British cities, and at certain periods her building was directed by a Roman taste for symmetry and magnificence. The wealth of splendid architecture that she has hidden away in her blanket of smoke, to be blackened by soot and eaten by nitric acid, will only be fully revealed when the citizens of this proud and ancient city have at last made up their minds to follow the example of Pittsburg and consume their smoke in furnaces instead of breathing and swallowing it. Our abiding vision is of a Glasgow familiar with sunshine, a Glasgow in which trees can flourish and white collars last for two days, and in which the

standard of public tidiness shall be equal to that of a respectable middle-class home ; a Glasgow fit for commercial travellers to live in, and evoking from strangers such praises as were showered by Defoe upon the Glasgow of two centuries ago.



The Broomielaw

THE CLYDE.

By NEIL MUNRO.

THE Clyde has been Glasgow's highway to fortune, as it is to so many of her people the highway home to the hills and the shores they came from. She made it herself what it is, out of a shallow, narrow salmon stream, where wherries precariously navigated; robbed it of its pellucid and pastoral charms, and in a century turned it to "a tide in the affairs of men." To-day it would not seem lovely to the eye of the enthusiast who came to Glasgow for trout-fishing, but it is, let us remember, still but in the making. While we admire the Titan energy thundering on the rivets of its shipbuilding yards, and wonder to see great battleships, and argosies from every land, come and go through miles of pasture land and wharf to and from this inland city, we forget the spoiling of the salmon stream; the more readily because we know the Clyde is, as has been said, but in the making even yet, and its purification has made extraordinary progress in the past quarter of a century.

Glasgow's Harbour is seen at its best at night, or at the end of an autumn afternoon, when a swollen sun, setting behind thickets of masts, gilding the stream, glorifying smoky cloud, transfiguring dingy store and tenement, closes a vista that captivates the

eye and spurs the imagination as might some vision of a Venice stained and fallen from virtue, an abandoned mistress of the sea. In such an hour and season we forget the cost of mercantile supremacy, and see in that wide fissure through the close-packed town a golden pathway to romance or the highway to the hills and isles.

Glasgow, with a gust, as it were, for the sea breeze and the evening sun, has always stretched her arms importunate to the west. A day may come when she shall climb to the wholesome breezy plateau of the Mearns to the south of her—indeed, her tramcars are already there; but for long she has, by preference keeping close to the river bank, crept seaward, usurping towns and hamlets on the way, and it looks as if she will not be content until she dips her feet in the waves that beat against Dumbarton Rock.

Govan and Partick are old, but Whiteinch, Yoker, Clydebank, Kilbowie, and Dalmuir, all on the north side of the Clyde, between the River Kelvin and the Kilpatrick Hills, are suburbs whose origin is of yesterday; and are the homes of the men who work in the shipyards or in the factory of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, whose clock tower dominates the smoky valley.

Thirty minutes' sail or so from Glasgow is the town of Renfrew, one of the oldest burghs in Scotland, which has the honour of giving a title to the Prince of Wales. Renfrew is on the south side of the river, at the mouth of a burn which has never lived down the saddening fact that it is called the Pudzeoch. Yet Renfrew proper is half a mile from



Dumbarton Rock



Loch Lomond

the Clyde now—a town of one long street, and numerous lanes and wynds that branch off irregularly from it.

At Erskine Ferry we are really at the portals of the Firth, and the hills on the north side of the river, furrowed by hurried streams and scarred by storms, are the *avant-gardes* of the veritable Highlands. Old Kilpatrick lies at the foot of these—a tranquil little town, identified by tradition with the nativity of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland. This claim for Kilpatrick is contested by some foolish place called Boulogne-sur-mer, but locally we laugh at that. No one, at least, can wrest from Kilpatrick the glory of having, in the confines of its parish, had the western terminal forts of that thirty-six-and-a-half mile turfen wall which Antoninus, by his legate, Lollius Urbicus, built between the Forth and Clyde. Nature had defrayed the first expense of the redoubts, and Chapel Hill, an eminence beside the village, has rewarded the assiduity of antiquarian research by *trouvailles* of Roman monumental tablets, vases and coins.

From the foothill of Kilpatrick the alien keepers of the *vallum* had a noble view, which has lost none of its charm in a thousand years, unless we count the smoke-stacks of the ships in Bowling Harbour, a poor equivalent for the long sweeps and beaked prows of the Roman galleys which sheltered in the lee of Dumbarton or under the Hill of Dun. No finer panorama of the Clyde may elsewhere be discovered.

Yet Old Kilpatrick is in no way maritime: fields and the railway separate it from the river shore.

on which there is a shipbuilding yard, and Bowling is the port. Bowling is at the western extremity of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and in its harbour the best of the passenger steamers on the coast are wintered, to have the rust-scale tapped from their hulls and their toilets made for the following spring. To the west of Bowling stands the rocky promontory of Dunglass, on which survive a few remnants of the castle which was once a stronghold of the Clan Colquhoun. Dunglass Castle, as a junior warden to Dumbarton in the command of the passage of the Clyde, played its own part in our civil wars, and might have been a staunch old "biggin" yet were it not for the shameless custom of elected persons to make quarries of their noblest monuments. On the highest part of the promontory there stands an obelisk to the memory of Henry Bell, "father of steam navigation in Europe."

Leaving Bowling, we are at the inner end of the estuary, and seen at low tide it makes no great demand on the imagination to believe one looks on an ebbd fiord that has lost most of its power to fill again. Bleak areas of ooze lie at low tide between the now far-separate shores, and the navigable water is an attenuate stream whose course is marked by many lights. Once, no doubt, the terraces on the shores were sea cliffs fringed with wood, and the rocks proclaim the vigour of the floods that beat on them. Geologists have had what seems a ghoulish satisfaction in dwelling on the meaning of this strange recession—they have seen in the far future a Clyde devoid of estuary altogether, reduced to a rivulet or deepened to a dead canal. The

Vale of Leven, behind Dumbarton Rock, is a reclaimed swamp, and a depression of thirty feet would admit water to Loch Lomond; the parks of Erskine and Cardross are made of the accumulated soil of yesterday, which an inundation of twenty feet would restore again to the dominion of the sea.

Dumbarton, the castled rock, that stray and stranded brother of Ailsa and the Bass, which jumps to the eye a little too insistently to be resolved into, and harmonised with, its immediate environment, has a history that peculiarly endears it even to Scotsmen who may never have set foot on it. It is an imperishable monument to divers races, dynasties, and ideals, and to countless nameless and forgotten men. Wallace was its prisoner, Bruce captured it almost single-handed, Mary, Queen of Scots, sailed from it as a child to France, and visited it again in 1563; surely wraiths of them all must haunt that lonely rock against which fleets and armies have been drawn.

The output of Loch Lomond, the Leven, at one time described as "unspeakably beautiful," but now soiled irremediably by the printfields and dye-works of the "Vale," loses the last relics of its Arcadian origin when it passes into the shadow of Dumbarton Rock. Old Cardross village faced Dumbarton on the opposite bank of the Leven, and beside it was the castle which was the favourite residence, and the death-place, of King Robert the Bruce, but no stone of the building stands above the turf of the knoll on which ceased to beat that gallant heart the Douglas hurled among the Saracens.

Though the Cardross of Bruce was on Leven bank, the modern village of that name is farther down the Clyde, from which the railway separates it. Cardross marks the limit of the jurisdiction of the Clyde Navigation Trust. It is a pleasant, leafy walk from it to Helensburgh, the prosperous town of ease which curves for two miles round the bay near the Gareloch mouth.

Greenock, on the opposite shore of the Clyde, has been spoken of in a most eulogistic manner by Wordsworth, who must have seen it under the most favourable auspices. Though Greenock, as we see it to-day, is a growth of little more than a century, its roots are deep in time. James Watt was born here, in a house which subsequently became a tavern. Through grey, strenuous, and constricted thoroughfares giving glimpses of the harbours, one enters the district of Cartdyke and passes to the burgh of Port-Glasgow, three miles on the eastern side of Greenock.

Port-Glasgow owes its existence to the commercial spirit and enterprise of Glasgow merchants, who, refused the privilege of establishing a harbour either at Dumbarton or Troon, bought thirteen acres of land in Newark Bay in 1668, laid out the ground for a town, and built a harbour. Port-Glasgow grew rapidly beyond the limits originally contemplated, but its supremacy as a supply centre terminated with the awakening of Greenock and deepening of the Clyde. Its prosperity is now due to its shipbuilding yards and various marine activities.

Greenock in its leisure hours, however, but rarely

takes the Rue-end road to the "Port"; it much prefers the breezier way to Gourock, two miles farther down the Firth. For kings have sailed from Gourock, a circumstance which has had less influence on its history than the discovery that herring could be cured by smoke. The first red herring known in Britain was here produced in 1688. Railed in on the highest terrace of the promontory, round both sides of which the burgh hangs, is a rough grey boulder to which old passing mariners paid superstitious respect. To-day their sirens hoot derisively and "Granny Kempoch" does not care, mysterious and serene in her incongruous surroundings.

Finally, at the lighthouse of the Cloch, the Clyde makes no more pretence at being a river, hardly even an estuary, though its name on the maps goes down far beyond its islands to the gaunt and lonely pinnacle of Ailsa Craig.

THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF GLASGOW.

By JOHN FERGUS, M.A., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G.

IN a city which at one time had as its motto "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word," it is perhaps natural that the practical application of the preaching of the Word—the care of the sick poor—should find its expression in the erection of the first general hospital in the vicinity of the venerable Cathedral of St. Mungo, round which Glasgow has grown from a small ecclesiastical settlement to the vast city of manifold activities and innumerable interests which, with its more than a million inhabitants, proudly boasts itself to-day as "the Second City."

THE HOSPITAL SYSTEM OF GLASGOW.

Glasgow's hospitals may be partitioned off into five or six different classes.

First in the affection of the people and medical profession of the city stand the great voluntary hospitals, general and special. All of these cannot be fully described, but even the smallest of them holds a place in active life and charity.

Next come the municipal hospitals under the government of the Corporation of Glasgow, famous the world over for municipal enterprise, from the



Lister, 1862

far-off days of 1859, when the waters of Loch Katrine were brought to Glasgow, down to the present, when the street tram system is an object of envy to other cities.

In the third class may be placed the hospitals under the poor law authorities—the Parish Councils and the District Boards of Control.

The fourth class includes only one hospital, the Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital at Gartnavel—a private institution governed by a body of directors.

In the fifth class, standing alone, may be placed the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless and Disabled Soldiers and Sailors at Erskine House.

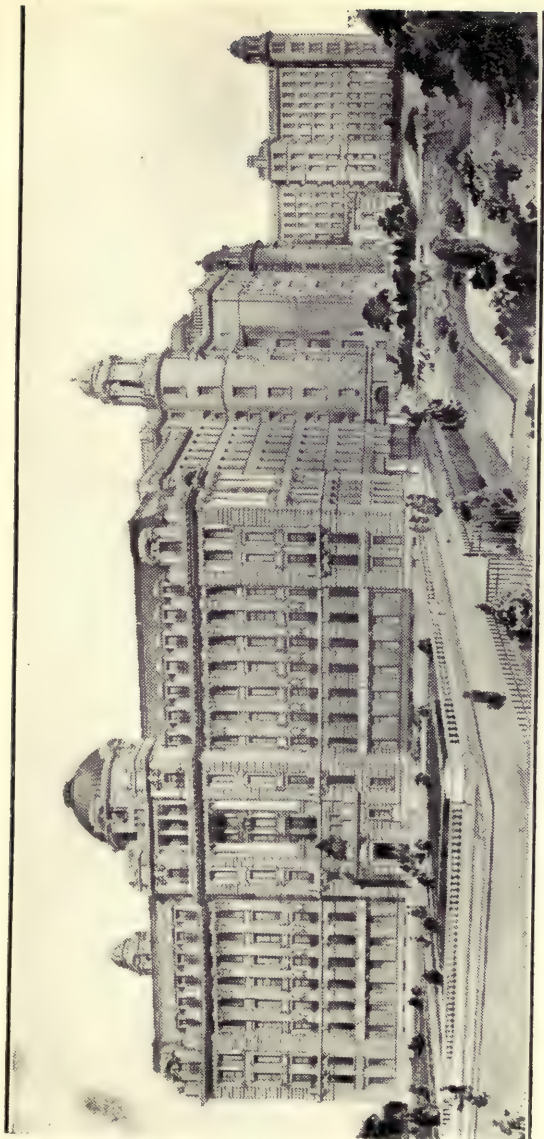
Last of all, the private nursing homes of Glasgow deserve a place, playing, as they do, a large part in the intimate life of the well-to-do people of the city.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.

In 1792 the premier general hospital, the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, had its foundation-stone laid with fitting ceremony on the site of what had been the Archbishop's Castle or Palace, and the old building, with its dignified design, by the brothers Robert and James Adam, though now demolished, remains in affectionate remembrance in the heart of many a Glasgow graduate, while its fame is imperishable in the annals of surgery, as it was within the walls of the old Royal Infirmary that the illustrious Lister carried out his epoch-making experiments in anti-septics, which have rendered his name immortal, and which have conferred untold benefits on suffering humanity in every corner of the habitable globe. Though the new building of to-day is very different

in size and equipment from the old Royal Infirmary which the members of the B.M.A. knew when they visited our city in 1888, the spirit is the same and the tradition remains.

Space does not permit of more than the briefest reference to some of the many distinguished men who have served the infirmary and added to its lustre. After Lister's, the name that most readily occurs to members of the B.M.A. is that of Sir William Tennant Gairdner, most scholarly and accomplished of physicians, who occupied the presidential chair at the annual meeting of the Association in Glasgow in 1888, and whose memory is still a living and quickening impulse in the Glasgow Medical School; Andrew Buchanan, a courtly gentleman of the old school whose researches into the coagulation of blood were classics in their time, and whose invention of the rectangular staff in the now almost obsolete operation of lithotomy was in its day considered a noteworthy innovation; Robert Perry, sen., who was the first clearly to distinguish typhus from typhoid fever; John A. Easton, the originator of the famous "syrup" that still bears his name; Harry Rainy, an eminent medical jurist in his time, and a shrewd physician; Sir George H. B. Macleod, Lister's successor in the Chair of Surgery; Sir Hector C. Cameron, Lister's friend and disciple, still, fortunately, with us, the doyen of consulting surgeons in the city; and the long and distinguished line of Cowans who, for over a century, through many generations, have rendered eminent service to the infirmary, and one of whom, a well-known cardiologist, still carries on the



The Royal Infirmary—reproduced from an Architectural drawing





Quadrangle of the Royal Infirmary. The Lister Ward is on the ground floor of the block on the extreme left of the photograph



splendid traditions of his family as one of the medical "chiefs" in the infirmary to-day. ●

Last, and by no means least, the honoured President of the Association at this annual meeting, Sir William Macewen, was one of the surgeons to the infirmary from 1877 to 1892, when he was appointed to the Regius Chair of Surgery in the University, a position he still fortunately adorns, but it was in the Royal Infirmary that he laid the foundations of his brilliant and original work in brain and bone surgery, and gathered the material for the epoch-making paper on the surgery of the brain which he delivered at the meeting of the B.M.A. in Glasgow in 1888, and which evoked an outburst of enthusiasm such as can but seldom have been seen at a medical meeting.

The new building, erected from the designs of Mr. James Millar, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., occupies the site and approximately follows, though on a more spacious scale, the plan of its predecessor, the buildings, with their contained quadrangle, forming more or less a rectangle, whose long axis runs parallel with Castle Street, the continuation of the historic High Street.

As in the old building, the Medical House, or Queen Victoria Block, with five sets of wards on separate floors, forms the front of the infirmary facing south and looking into Cathedral Square, the towering height of the infirmary buildings rising to six storeys above the ground level, rather dwarfing and throwing into the background the venerable Cathedral of St. Mungo.

The Surgical House, the Robert and James Dick

Block, stands on the north side of the quadrangle, and extends also to the east, while joining the Surgical and Medical Houses is the Central or Templeton Block, which, in addition to containing one of the three surgical wards which make up a surgical "unit" on each of the six floors, also houses the wards for special departments, such as gynæcology, throat, nose, ear, skin, &c., and in it also are found the administrative departments, the managers' board room, the residents' dining hall, the nurses' dining hall, offices for the superintendent and matron, the superintendent's residence, the apothecary's laboratory, and on the roof, where its odours cannot penetrate into any of the wards, the splendidly equipped kitchen of the infirmary.

The electrical and X-ray department, probably as complete as any in the kingdom, is located in the basement of the Medical House, while the venereal diseases wards are found in the Surgical Block.

Separated from the main buildings, and standing slightly to the north-east, are found a splendidly modern pathological institute and museum, equipped with every convenience for research, and containing a large lecture room, in which the University professors whose chairs are attached to the Royal Infirmary deliver their lectures.

In this part of the grounds also is found the Isolation Block, while the Nurses' Home, in which about 270 nurses are housed, is situated to the east of the Surgical House of the main building, to which it is connected by a glass-covered corridor.

The side of the infirmary next to Castle Street is as yet incomplete, but one-half of the Admission

Block has been erected, and forms a well-designed department for surgical out-patients and emergency treatments. The medical out-patient department is as yet housed in the old buildings in Castle Street, to the north of the Surgical Block.

At the time this article is written there is still standing in the quadrangle of the modern building a part of the North or Surgical House of the old Royal Infirmary, on the ground floor of which is still to be found the ward in which Lister carried out his historic researches on the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

In the infirmary as at present there are 42 wards—21 surgical, 11 medical, and 10 for special diseases, while 105 medical officers are attached to the infirmary in various capacities and in varying degrees of seniority. The nominal number of beds is 665, divided into 346 surgical, 219 medical, and 100 special diseases; but as the daily average number of patients resident was 680·2 in 1921, it is evident that the accommodation of the infirmary has to be somewhat elastic to meet the calls upon it.

Of indoor patients, 10,821 were treated in 1921, 8028 of these coming under the heading of surgical cases, while 2793 were medical cases.

In the outdoor department there were 41,857 first attendances, and a total attendance of 170,129. Of the 41,857 first attendances, 2000 odds were medical, 8000 odds were surgical, 3274 for throat, nose, and ear, 2170 for skin diseases, 3054 for venereal diseases, 531 for the electrical department, while 16,374 were accident and urgent cases treated as out-patients.

The resident staff of the infirmary, inclusive of 270 sisters and nurses, is 342, while the non-resident staff, inclusive of tradesmen, clerks, porters, cleaners, servants, &c., but exclusive of the medical staff, is 206.

The ordinary expenditure in 1921 amounted to £118,250, the average cost of each fully occupied bed being £171 19s. 7½d., while the average cost of each patient under treatment was £10 16s. 2½d.

In respect of munificent donations, the Central Block (for special diseases) is named "The Templeton Block," to commemorate the two generously-minded brothers who gave so open-handedly to the infirmary, and whose portraits now hang in the board room, while the North Block (surgical), for a similar reason, bears the name of "The Robert and James Dick Block," and in the entrance corridor of this block will be found a wall medallion of the master-spirit of the whole institution, the never-to-be-forgotten Lister.

Among other endowments or gifts are the "Schaw Floor" (wards 28, 29, and 30), commemorating a wealthy and generous lady of Glasgow; the "Edward Davis Wards" (Nos. 23 and 24), the "William Robertson Ward" (No. 3 in North Block), the "John Macfarlane Ward" (No. 38), the "St. Andrew's Society of Hong Kong 'Heather Day' Memorial Ward" (No. 39), while in addition there are 77 endowed beds and 6 endowed cots.

An interesting feature of the present-day infirmary is the large number of students, both male and female, now attending it for clinical instruction, the total for 1921 being 481, of whom 340 were men, while 141 were women.

When the University was situated in the historic High Street it was natural that the Royal Infirmary, in comparatively close proximity, and then the only general hospital in the city, should be the clinical home of the students, but with the removal of the University to its present site at Gilmorehill, in 1870, and with the opening of the Western Infirmary, closely adjoining the University, in 1874, the Western Infirmary became perforce the centre for the clinical instruction of the University students, and the Royal Infirmary became comparatively neglected, though a certain amount of clinical teaching existed for the students of the Royal Infirmary Medical School, later incorporated as St. Mungo's College, which still persists, and for students taking other extra-mural classes, but the attendance was comparatively small relatively to the attendance at the Western Infirmary.

A fresh impetus, however, to clinical teaching at the "Royal" was given by the admission to the medical profession of women, who at first had their clinical teaching exclusively in the Royal Infirmary, where they were taught in clinics separately from the men students, but for several years now the classes in the "Royal" have been "mixed," though it is only within the last two years that the clinical classes in the Western Infirmary have been thrown open to women as well as to men.

Another factor contributing to the rejuvenescence of the Royal Infirmary as a clinical school has been the enormous increase in the numbers of medical students, which led to the foundation by the University in 1911 of four new chairs—viz., of Medi-

cine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pathology—at the Royal Infirmary, the occupants of these chairs giving systematic lectures as well as clinical or practical teaching in the Royal Infirmary.

But now even these facilities for clinical teaching have, under the stress of the numbers of students of medicine, proved quite inadequate, so that, in addition to the Victoria Infirmary—the third general hospital of the city, situated on the south side of the river, at an inconvenient distance from the University—the splendidly equipped parochial hospitals have been utilised for clinical teaching, the instruction given in them being recognised by the University as qualifying courses.

With the three general hospitals of the city and the large and well-equipped parochial hospitals all available for clinical purposes, the clinical material thus provided—coming, as it does, from a city of over a million inhabitants, with many diversified activities, and surrounded by a thickly populated district with many large industrial towns—is probably not excelled in variety and interest by that of any city in the kingdom.

THE WESTERN INFIRMARY.

The Western Infirmary, closely adjoining the University, was not opened till a few years after the University had established itself at Gilmorehill, and in the interval the students had to take their clinical classes at the Royal Infirmary, being conveyed from the “Royal” to the University in omnibuses, of the journeyings in which many weird tales are still told by the older generation.

The need for an infirmary in the rapidly growing western district of the city had been foreseen for some time before the University migrated from the High Street, and during the years 1868-69 plans had been prepared for an infirmary to accommodate about 350 patients, but it was, for various reasons, considered inexpedient to proceed with the whole building at once, so that only a part (containing about 200 beds and the administrative departments) of the projected buildings was gone on with. The foundation-stone was laid in August, 1871; the dispensary department was opened on 2nd January, 1874; and on 2nd November, 1874, the infirmary proper was opened, with 200 beds for in-patients. Extensions, however, rapidly took place. In 1878 Mr. John Freeland, of Nice, left £40,000 for erecting and equipping "The Freeland Wing," which was formally opened in 1881, while in 1883 erysipelas wards were opened, and in 1890 electrical apparatus for electrotherapy and diagnosis was installed. In 1896 the spacious and thoroughly equipped pathological building was opened, while in 1897-98 notable events were the opening of three new operating theatres, a considerable extension of the Nurses' Home, and the opening of wards for 16 patients suffering from burns. In 1904 the very fine new dispensary for out-patients was opened, while in 1906 the new North-west Wing, with three additional wards, was opened, this part of the building being completed by the opening of the South-west Wing in 1911, in which year also the admirably equipped clinical laboratory became available. In 1913 an extension of the pathological

building became necessary, and 1915-16 saw the opening of the Edward Davies admission and casualty department, with five operating theatres and three lecture rooms, while in 1918 a school of massage, medical electricity, and Swedish remedial exercises was established, and for its accommodation a massage building was opened in 1921.

The record of the infirmary will thus be seen to have been continuously progressive, as was only to be expected when it is remembered that since 1892 the infirmary has had as superintendent a gentleman who is widely recognised as an authority on hospital construction and maintenance, and to whose fostering care and advanced views the infirmary owes much of the position it now occupies. Dr. Mackintosh, in a letter to the writer, points out that when he became superintendent, in 1892, there were in that year 3545 indoor patients treated to a conclusion and 26,884 consultations in the outdoor department, while last year there were about 9000 indoor patients and 140,000 attendances in the outdoor department.

There are 32 wards in the infirmary, divided into five sets of medical wards and six sets of surgical wards, with wards for the various special diseases—ear, throat, and nose, skin, diseases of women, and venereal disease—the number of the medical and surgical officers on the staff being 60, while there is a resident staff—inclusive of 226 sisters and nurses—of 368, and a non-resident staff of 74, making a total staff of 502.

In 1921 the average daily number of in-patients was 557, the average period of residence of each



The Western Infirmary



Sir W. T. Gairdner



patient being 21·25 days, while the average cost per patient was £10 9s. 2d.

In 1921, attending the clinical classes of the six surgeons and four physicians there were in all 525 students, of whom 458 were men and 67 women.

Like the Royal Infirmary, the Western is maintained by voluntary contributions, and a striking feature in the finance of both institutions has been the great increase in recent years of the contributions from the employees in the great public works and shipbuilding yards. Nothing, perhaps, proves more conclusively the real soundness of heart and true generosity of the working classes—in Scotland at least—than the way in which they have rallied to the support of the voluntary hospitals in the time of their financial crisis.

Though the Western Infirmary has not the venerable history of the Royal Infirmary, it has in its existence of close on fifty years built up for itself a fine tradition of admirable service excellently performed, and many eminent men have served it faithfully and well.

Sir William T. Gairdner, prince of clinicians and most erudite of physicians, as Regius Professor of Medicine, was appointed to wards at the opening of the infirmary, and held office, spreading his own and the school's fame throughout the world, till his lamented retiral in 1900, and to his old students the Western Infirmary is ever associated with the memory of the beloved teacher who was known to all as "Old G."

Sir George H. B. Macleod, too, as handsome a man as the profession has ever seen, as the holder

of the Regius Chair of Surgery, also had wards in the Western from its inception till his death, while Sir Hector C. Cameron was one of the earlier surgeons to the infirmary, and still retained that position when he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery on the death of Professor George Buchanan.

Sir Thomas M'Call Anderson, a widely known dermatologist, had a long association with the infirmary, first as Professor of Clinical Medicine, and later as Regius Professor of Medicine at the University as successor to Gairdner, while Samson Gemmell, most popular of consultants and a favourite with the students despite his somewhat assumed cynicism, after a term of office at the Royal Infirmary, returned as a "chief" to the Western, where he later succeeded M'Call Anderson, first as clinical professor, and later as regius, which he held till his death in 1913.

James Finlayson, too, one of the best clinicians of his time, as his "Clinical Manual" showed, and an erudite bibliophile, was one of the physicians of the infirmary during a long period of years, and his thorough and painstaking methods of teaching were of infinite value to his students and the school.

Of the present staff of the infirmary this is not the place to write, but suffice it to say that they worthily maintain the best traditions of their predecessors, while it is to the lasting repute of the infirmary that it still is fortunate in having on its staff the distinguished surgeon—his name a household word the medical world over—who occupies the honoured and honourable position of President of

the British Medical Association at this meeting. The Association has done itself honour in selecting Sir William Macewen as its President at this time, and the honour of having one of themselves as the presiding genius of this meeting is one which not only the profession, but also the citizens, of Glasgow highly appreciate.

The Western Infirmary is fortunate in its surroundings, as, in addition to its own grounds of considerable extent, it has in close proximity the spacious precincts of the University, while closely adjacent, and lying somewhat to the east, is the large open space of the Kelvingrove (or West End) Park, through which meanders the River Kelvin, which gave his title to that illustrious physicist, the great Lord Kelvin, of whose name and fame the University and the city are justly proud.

Both the Royal and Western Infirmaries are fortunate in having convalescent homes in the country as adjuncts to their beneficent activities, that of the Royal Infirmary being the Schaw Convalescent Home at Bearsden (about five miles from Glasgow), while that of the Western Infirmary is the Lady Hozier Home at Lanark, which owes its inception to the Hozier family, of which Lord Newlands—a most generous donor both to the University and the Infirmary—is now the representative. In 1914 Lord Newlands donated a sum of £25,000 for the endowment of the Lady Hozier Home, in which, as well as in the Infirmary, he takes a warm personal interest.

THE VICTORIA INFIRMARY.

The Victoria Infirmary, the third of the large

general hospitals, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river, in the Langside district, almost on the site of the battlefield where the hapless Mary Queen of Scots, after her escape from Loch Leven Castle on 2nd May, 1568, saw her forces irretrievably defeated by the army of Regent Moray, who was in Glasgow when the news of Mary's escape from her island prison reached him. From the stricken field of Langside Mary fled as fast as horses could carry her to Dumfries, and thence to the old Abbey of Dundrennan, hard by the Solway, and her flight from Langside marked the beginning of that lost cause which had its tragic ending at Fotheringay. A monument close to the infirmary marks the site of the battlefield.

The surroundings of the infirmary are almost rural, as the buildings are in close proximity to the Queen's (or South Side) Park, one of the most spacious and attractive of Glasgow's many pleasure-grounds. Though at some distance from the industrial districts on the south side of the river, the infirmary, which is the only general hospital on the south of the Clyde, is of the greatest service to the large shipbuilding yards and other large industrial concerns in Govan and on the South Side generally.

The infirmary, which was first opened in February, 1890, with accommodation for 60 patients, had an addition with other 60 beds erected in 1894, and in 1902 and 1906 further additions were made, bringing the nominal total of beds to 260 (at which it remains at present), though 300 patients are frequently accommodated.

There are 13 wards of different sizes, four of which



The Victoria Infirmary



are medical and one gynæcological, while the rest are surgical; a few beds for eye, ear, throat, nose and skin cases are allotted in the general wards.

The visiting staff consists of three surgeons, with four assistant surgeons, and two physicians, with four assistant physicians. There are also specialists for the nose and throat, the ear, gynæcology, skin diseases, and the eye, each, except the ear specialist, having an assistant. The staff is completed by a pathologist, and assistant pathologist, and a radiologist.

During 1921 there were 4348 in-patients treated in the infirmary, and at the dispensary, which now comprises only nose and throat cases, there were 2227 attendances. Connected with the hospital, but situated at some distance from it, in the densely populated area immediately on the south side of the river, is the outdoor department, known as the Bellahouston dispensary, in Morrison Street, near the River Clyde, and closely adjoining the harbour. This dispensary is housed in a well-equipped and modern building specially designed for the purposes of a dispensary, and, though under the same management as the infirmary, is worked by a separate staff. This dispensary, lying, as it does, in a thickly populated district near the river, is largely taken advantage of, the total attendances for 1921 being 24,560.

At the infirmary itself there is a very excellent clinical research laboratory, very similar to the one at the Western Infirmary, both of these laboratories owing their existence to the generosity of a well-known shipowner of the city.

Like the Royal and Western Infirmaries, the Victoria Infirmary is fortunate in having attached to it a convalescent home, which is situated at Largs, on the Firth of Clyde, and has accommodation for some 25 to 30 patients.

The infirmary is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is managed by a board of Governors elected by the general body of contributors, with representation from certain public bodies and six representatives of the working classes. Eight wards have been named in acknowledgment of large sums of money bequeathed, while 29 beds and one cot are endowed.

The Victoria Infirmary is now taking its rightful part in clinical teaching, which till recently had formed but a small part of its activities, owing to its distance from the University and from the extramural schools, but with the ever-increasing numbers of students the teaching resources of the infirmary have been called into play, and very excellent they have proved.

The beautiful situation of the infirmary, its modern construction and equipment, and its historical surroundings and associations make it well worthy of a visit by the members of the British Medical Association at this time.

THE ROYAL MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital, situated in Rottenrow, not far from the Cathedral, with its 114 beds, is one of the largest, as it is certainly one of the most modern and well-equipped, maternity hospitals in the kingdom.

Founded originally in 1834, the hospital made a modest beginning in the second flat and garrets of the old Grammar School, in the Grammar School Wynd, with a rental of £30 a year. The early years of the institution reveal an almost constant struggle against outbreaks of disease in the hospital and the want of funds to carry out the work; but about 1843-44 things began to mend, and with the taking of a new and larger house in "an adjoining land" (*i.e.*, flat) the hospital became healthier, the students more numerous, and the finances improved, so that in 1860 a house at the corner of North Portland Street and Rottenrow was purchased as a new hospital, and the building adapted for the purposes of a hospital. There were 21 beds, but the average space per patient was only 230 cubic feet, so it is not matter for surprise that the hospital had several times to be closed for outbreaks of septic disease; but shortly after 1863 the hospital was thoroughly cleaned and renovated, with most satisfactory results, for we hear that in 1872, out of 323 indoor cases, only one patient died. The building, however, in time proved unsatisfactory, so it was ultimately pulled down, and in 1881 there was erected on the same site the Maternity Hospital which was in existence when the British Medical Association last visited Glasgow, in 1888. This building still stands, but the new hospital is situated a little further west in Rottenrow, and in all respects conforms to the most modern ideas in hospital construction.

Opened in 1908, it contains 19 wards, *viz.*, 12 lying-in wards, three isolation wards, two ante-

natal wards, and two labour wards, the number of beds in the hospital being 114, divided into 89 obstetric beds and 25 ante-natal beds.

In addition to six consulting obstetric physicians and one consulting physician, there are six visiting physicians, four assistant visiting physicians, one extra assistant visiting physician, one pathologist, and one physician at the gynæcological dispensary.

There is an outdoor department, from which patients are attended at their own homes by district nurses and students, and there are three outdoor dispensaries, viz.—(1) gynæcological, (2) ante-natal, (3) post-natal.

As regards the number of patients, there were in 1921 3625 indoor patients (of whom 767 were ante-natal), and 3477 outdoor, a total of 7102. For the same year the dispensary attendances were—gynæcological, 3098; ante-natal, 6019; and post-natal, 4513.

An important auxiliary of the hospital is a maternity and child welfare centre, consisting of a complete indoor and outdoor ante-natal department and infant consultation clinic.

Of recent years the research department of the hospital has come into great prominence. By arrangement with the Medical Research Council, this department was opened by the directors of the hospital towards the end of 1919, under the directorship of Dr. A. M. Kennedy, now Professor of Medicine in the University of Wales at Cardiff, and under him and his successor excellent work has been done in elucidating the causes of infant mortality, especially as regards ante-natal conditions.



The Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital

Any reference to the Royal Maternity Hospital would be incomplete without mention of the important work done within its walls by the present occupier of the Regius Chair of Midwifery in the University in making Cæsarean section a practically useful obstetric operation. The name of Murdoch Cameron will ever be honourably associated with the development of this branch of surgery.

The Royal Maternity Hospital is supported by voluntary contributions, and, like the other large hospitals, has workmen's representatives on its board of directors.

THE ROYAL SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women, pleasantly situated in Butterbiggins Road, off Victoria Road, on the south side of the river, not far from the Queen's Park, is exclusively devoted to the diseases of women, and, with about 100 beds, it is one of the largest hospitals in the kingdom devoting itself entirely to gynæcological work.

It was established in 1886, and meets the needs of the very large number of women of the working classes whose gynæcological conditions call for skilled surgical treatment, but for whom the ordinary nursing home is beyond reach.

The surgeons, of whom there are four (with assistants), are all gynæcological specialists, devoting themselves entirely to that department of surgery, and, as they are all expert operators, the patients are advantageously placed for obtaining the

best advice and the highest technical skill for their various ailments.

As the present hospital was built since the British Medical Association visited Glasgow in 1888, it will repay a visit by members interested in gynæcological work, for, in addition to its open and airy situation, it is of modern construction, and was specially erected for the class of work carried on in it. The writer has not available statistics of the operations performed in it, but can speak from personal knowledge of the very advanced and highly skilled type of work done in the hospital.

A feature of recent years has been the admirable facilities for post-graduate work offered by the hospital, which have been widely taken advantage of, not only by local medical men, but also by many graduates from other countries.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The Royal Hospital for Sick Children, situated near the University and Western Infirmary, on the site of the old mansion-house of Yorkhill, and standing in the spacious grounds that at one time surrounded the old mansion, is an institution of which Glasgow has good reason to be proud, for it is admittedly one of the finest hospitals for children in existence, its design and equipment being of the most modern type, while its situation on an open, elevated, and spacious site, on an eminence which slopes down to the Clyde on one side and towards Kelvingrove Park on the other, is as nearly ideal as any site in a large city is likely to be.

The hospital was originally founded in 1882, and



The Royal Hospital for Sick Children

had its first home on the summit of the steep slope known as Garnethill—a fairly good site for the treatment of children—and the original building having been specially designed for a hospital, the facilities for treatment, so far as they went, were admirable, and the out-patient department, on a lower level to the north of Garnethill and within a few hundred yards of the hospital itself, added greatly to its usefulness, while a country branch at Drumchapel (about six miles to the west of the city) provided, and still provides, an excellent convalescent home for the little patients after their residence in the hospital.

The original hospital having become inadequate to meet the ever-growing demand for accommodation, the present spacious hospital was built at Yorkhill, at a cost of over £150,000, and was opened by the King and Queen in 1914, a few weeks prior to the outbreak of the Great War.

It contains 12 wards—most of which have side wards attached—with cot accommodation for almost 300 patients, one-third of the cots being for medical cases, and two-thirds for surgical cases; while there are also an out-patient department (in addition to the original outdoor department still carried on in its original location near the old hospital), an X-ray department, a splint manufacturing department, operating theatres, lecture rooms, separate washing-house and laundry, &c.

The patients must all be under thirteen years of age, and they come, not only from the Glasgow district, but from all over the west side of Scotland, from the extreme north and the far-distant western islands to the extreme south.

The following figures give some idea of the work done in 1921. There were treated in the wards of the hospital 4749 children, of whom 1220 were medical and 3529 surgical; 1679 were under one year, and 1231 were over one and under three years of age. The subsequent attendances of these patients numbered 5672.

The out-patients seen at the hospital were 2162, while at the old dispensary in the centre of the city, near the old hospital, there were 14,769 patients seen, 6889 being medical and 7880 surgical, the total attendances coming to 44,124. In the wards of the country branch 339 patients were treated. The X-rays were used in 4555 cases; 256 post-mortem examinations were made; and 1352 pathological reports were prepared and submitted to the physicians and surgeons. Students to the number of 240 attended the lectures and clinics in the hospital.

The visiting staff consists of one physician, with four assistants; two surgeons, with six assistants; and three visiting specialists. The resident staff comprises a medical superintendent, two resident physicians, two resident surgeons, and a medical officer for the outdoor department at the hospital. At the dispensary near the old hospital the staff consists of a resident medical officer, ten visiting physicians, nine visiting surgeons, and four visiting specialists. At the hospital there are a matron, an assistant matron, 11 sisters, and 89 nurses and probationers.

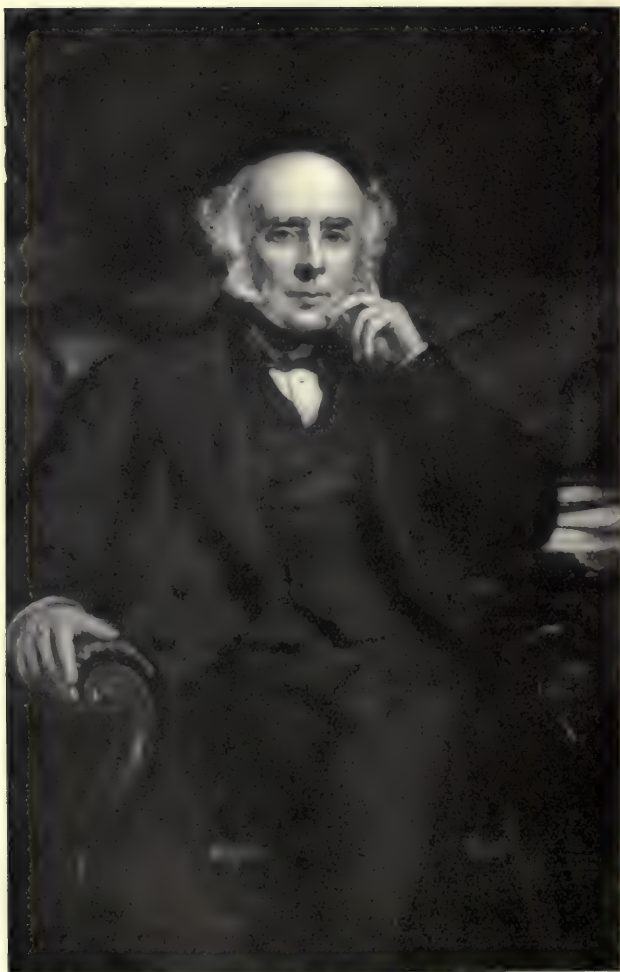
The hospital is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and donations; the expenditure during 1921 was somewhat over £34,000.





The Eye Infirmary





Dr. William Mackenzie

During the war part of the hospital was used as a military hospital for wounded and sick officers, many of whom were treated there.

THE EYE INFIRMARY.

As regards hospitals for diseases of the eye, the position has altered somewhat since 1888, when there were two institutions, the Eye Infirmary in Berkeley Street and the Glasgow Ophthalmic Institution in West Regent Street, existing as independent bodies in friendly rivalry in their efforts on behalf of the suffering poor. Since then the Glasgow Ophthalmic Institution has been absorbed by the Royal Infirmary, and now forms the ophthalmic department of that hospital, though the work is still carried on in the original building in West Regent Street under a staff which, though part of the Royal Infirmary staff, is in effect a separate staff. As the Victoria Infirmary has also an ophthalmic department, the facilities for treatment of diseases of the eye are considerably greater than they were in 1888.

The Glasgow Eye Infirmary was founded in 1824, and is to be considered the premier institution of its kind in the city. It still maintains the prestige gained from having as one of its original surgeons William M'Kenzie, a man of European repute, whose book on "Diseases of the Eye" was the leading work in its time on that subject. The Eye Infirmary has, of course, by alterations and additions as well as by modern appliances, been kept well up to the requirements of a large modern ophthalmic hospital, and both the present hospital

in Berkeley Street and the branch at Charlotte Street (rebuilt since 1888) have their accommodation taxed to the uttermost, as in a city such as this, where shipbuilding and engineering are staple industries, injuries to the eye are exceedingly common. The Eye Infirmary, situated as it is comparatively near the University, always attracted a considerable number of students, even before diseases of the eye formed a compulsory part of the medical curriculum, and, now that the eye is a compulsory subject, it does so still in an even greater degree, but with the Royal Infirmary and and its ophthalmic department (in West Regent Street) now forming an integral part of the University, considerable numbers of students also attend the Ophthalmic Institution for their clinical instruction.

Space does not permit of further details of these institutions, but some idea of the amount of work done may be gathered when it is mentioned that in the Royal Infirmary ophthalmic department (the Ophthalmic Institution) there were in 1921 treated in the wards 919 in-patients, while 13,626 attended the dispensary as out-patients, a total of 14,545, with a total attendance record at the dispensary of 35,561.

ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Royal Cancer Hospital is situated on the crest of the eminence known as Garnethill, in an airy and quiet position not far from Charing Cross, the main entrance being from Hill Street. This hospital was not in existence at the last visit of the British Medical Association in 1888, but was

founded shortly thereafter, viz., in 1890, and was rebuilt and completed during the year 1910.

It contains four large wards and eight small wards, while the staff consists of two chief surgeons, two assistant surgeons, a medical electrician, and a pathologist.

There are 50 beds in the hospital, special cases being accommodated in side wards.

The number of patients treated in 1921 was 245, these, of course, being all indoor cases, as there is no outdoor department in connection with this hospital.

The hospital is supported voluntarily, by subscriptions, donations, and legacies, and there are five beds endowed specifically.

The directors and staff have always taken a keen and intelligent interest in research into the causes and cure of cancer, but have always preserved a judicial attitude, and have not allowed themselves to be carried away by every new "cure" for this dread disease, so that the methods of treatment in the hospital are eminently sound and scientific, and calculated, so far as our present knowledge goes, to afford the utmost degree of relief and comfort to those suffering from this dire malady.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The Glasgow Hospital for Women, founded in 1877, was situated in Elmbank Crescent when the British Medical Association last visited Glasgow, but on 10th March, 1921, new hospital buildings were opened in Burnbank Terrace, off Great Western Road. The hospital has since its inception

been supported by voluntary subscriptions, and that its services are appreciated by the public is proved by the fact that the treasurer's statement at the last annual meeting showed that the hospital had a respectable balance at its credit, a rather rare occurrence in voluntary hospitals in these hard times.

Of the board of directors, about one-half are ladies, and there is a strong ladies' auxiliary.

The staff consists of an honorary consulting physician and an honorary consulting surgeon, two visiting surgeons and two visiting physicians, while a matron resides in and has charge of the hospital.

During the year ending 30th June, 1921, there were treated in the hospital as indoor patients 335 cases, while the outdoor consultations, including indoor treatments without operations, numbered 4965. There were 324 operations during the year.

The activities of the hospital are not confined to Glasgow, patients coming from other Scottish districts at considerable distances, the list of localities from which patients come showing places as far apart as Rothesay and Crieff.

While the hospital has done much excellent work in the past among a class for whom nursing homes are entirely out of reach, its activities will probably be greatly extended owing to the improved facilities afforded by the new buildings.

WOMEN'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Women's Private Hospital, situated at 11 Lynedoch Place, in an excellent residential quarter, was opened in April, 1903, and affords

means of treatment to patients who desire to be attended by doctors of their own sex, for the hospital is staffed by women doctors. The hospital has only been in its present quarters since 1915, having previously been in smaller premises in West Cumberland Street, which accommodated only eight patients, whereas the present hospital has room for 14, in two wards of five beds each (one medical and one surgical), and four private rooms, one of which is a maternity room. Even this extended accommodation is already proving too small, showing that the hospital undoubtedly meets a want.

During last year 180 indoor patients were treated, of whom 140 were surgical, 31 medical, and 9 maternity.

The patients pay a modified fee, which covers half the expenditure, the remainder being defrayed by voluntary subscriptions and donations. The hospital is governed by a committee of ladies. There is no outdoor department connected with this hospital.

THE LOCK HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Lock Hospital, situated at No. 41 Rottenrow—a little to the east of the Royal Maternity Hospital—was founded in 1805, and is, with one exception, the oldest in this country for the treatment of venereal diseases. It was started with 11 beds in a house farther west than its present site, and the number of beds was increased to 20 in 1840. The present building was opened in 1846, but there have been many additions and improvements at several subsequent dates, the latest being as recently as 1920. There are eight wards, consist-

ing of children's ward, maternity ward (now being completed), and six ordinary wards for venereal disease cases. There are 63 beds and 23 cots. There are three medical officers, viz., a chief and two assistants.

During last year there were 541 in-patients (including 166 children and 40 maternity cases), while there were 1205 out-patients, including 286 children, the total attendances numbering 20,499.

The out-patient work of the hospital is now fifteen times as great as it was in 1914, necessitating very much increased accommodation, which has been found in the Central Dispensary buildings at the corner of Portland Street and Richmond Street, in comparatively close proximity to the hospital. These buildings are modern and well-equipped, having been specially designed for the work of the Central Dispensary, which, under this name, carries on the work and traditions of the old dispensary connected with Anderson's (Medical) College, which was situated in this quarter of the city prior to its removal to its present site near the gate of the Western Infirmary. In part of the Central Dispensary buildings the Lock Hospital has found an admirable home for its large and rapidly increasing outdoor department.

The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions (subscriptions and donations), income from investments, and more recently by grants through the local authority under the venereal diseases scheme. It is managed by directors appointed by the qualified contributors and representatives of certain public bodies in Glasgow, and it is now a recognised teaching centre for venereal diseases.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Hospital for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat is as yet still situated in the building at 28 Elmbank Crescent which was occupied by the Glasgow Ear Hospital when the British Medical Association visited Glasgow in 1888. Since then the adjoining house (No. 27) has been taken in, and the scope of the hospital's activities increased by diseases of the nose and throat being included in its work; but with the constantly increasing numbers of patients attending the hospital, the present accommodation has become totally inadequate, and a new hospital is in immediate contemplation. An excellent site in St. Vincent Street, near the foot of Elmbank Street, has been secured, and steps are being taken to form an influential committee of those interested in the new scheme. In the course of the current year it is intended to issue a public appeal for funds, and the hospital has been fortunate in securing Lord Weir of Eastwood to act as chairman of the committee for raising funds for the new hospital. How urgent the need for a new hospital is shown by the fact that, as compared with 1916, the number of new patients dealt with in 1921 had increased by 2432, while the operations performed under general anæsthesia showed an increase of 640, and those under local anæsthesia of 587. The war has also left its mark on the hospital, for during the past twenty months alone war pensioners have made 2227 visits to the dispensary. The need for a new hospital is thus patent, and the directors hope that the response to the public appeal they are about to issue

will be so liberal that they may be able to make arrangements for building within the next two years, what is aimed at being a hospital with a minimum of 40 beds, the estimated cost of which will be about £35,000, the present hospital having only 15 beds for indoor cases.

Even with its present inadequate accommodation, the hospital does a very large amount of excellent work. Of new patients, 6008 (3295 males and 2713 females) were treated during the year, an increase of 500 over the previous year. As many of these were seen more than once, 20,339 attendances—or over 70 daily for the 290 days the dispensary was open—were recorded for the year; 408 patients were admitted as indoor; 1454 operations were performed under general anæsthesia, including chloroform and ether 129 times, chloride of ethyl 1325 times, while in addition to these local anæsthesia was employed in 1147 cases.

The visiting staff consists of two visiting surgeons (one of whom is senior surgeon), two assistant surgeons, and two extra assistant surgeons, while there are also an anæsthetist, a matron, and a dispenser.

Between 50 and 60 students attend the hospital for practical instruction in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat; and, in addition to this, two post-graduate courses—one in the spring and one in the autumn—are conducted by members of the staff, with good attendances at them.

A feature of the annual report of this hospital is a carefully prepared enumeration in tabular form of all the diseases treated at the hospital, the various headings showing the great variety of cases

seen in the different departments, while the numbers of patients treated (both old and new cases), with the attendances in the various months of the year, are also detailed. These tables show that in the indoor department for diseases of the ear the Radical Mastoid operation was performed 42 times, and Schwartz's operation for Mastoid empyema 18 times, in the course of the year.

The dispensary or outdoor department is open daily in the hospital building, and from it such cases as require indoor treatment are sent into the wards.

ELDER COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The Elder Cottage Hospital, situated in Govan, where so much of the shipbuilding for which Glasgow is famous is carried on, was founded in 1903 by the late Mrs. Elder, LL.D., the widow of the distinguished shipbuilder who founded the world-renowned firm of John Elder & Co., which still maintains its high repute as the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, from whose yard many of the most famous ships—both naval and mercantile—of the world have been turned out.

The hospital consists of two large and four small wards, comprising in all 28 beds and four cots. Of these, 16 beds and two cots are surgical, while 12 beds and two cots are medical. In addition, there is an operating theatre and an out-patient electrical and X-ray department.

The staff consists of a visiting physician, a visiting surgeon and assistant surgeon, as well as an anaesthetist and a radiographer.

The nursing staff comprises a matron, three sisters, two staff nurses, and five pupil nurses.

The number of patients treated in 1921 was 863, made up as follows, viz.:—Medical in-patients, 121; surgical in-patients, 422; X-ray and electrical out-patients, 320.

The hospital is partially endowed from Mrs. Elder's Trust, but is also kept up by voluntary subscriptions from shipyard workers and others.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

Prior to 1865 infectious diseases were treated in the wards of the various poorhouses, the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and occasionally temporary hospitals were erected to meet emergencies as they occurred. The first municipal fever hospital in the city was opened in 1865, on a site in Kennedy Street, off Parliamentary Road, and a second at Belvidere, on the eastern boundary of the city, in 1870. Fevers ceased to be treated in parish hospitals in 1872, and in the Royal Infirmary in 1875, since when the local authority has been wholly responsible for the provision of accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases.

The following table shows the hospital accommodation for infectious diseases as at various dates since 1865, and the number of beds per 1000 of the population. Bed accommodation is calculated on an allowance of 2000 cubic feet for adults, but as something like 75 per cent. of the patients treated are under five years of age, a much larger number can be accommodated than is indicated by the total number of beds. During the year 1921 the aggregate number of patients admitted to the fever hospitals was 10,131.

HOSPITAL BED ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN GLASGOW SINCE 1865 (INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

YEAR.	PARISH.			Glasgow Royal Infirmary.	LOCAL AUTHORITY.						Total Beds.	Population in Thousands.	Beds per Thousand.
	City.	Barony	Govan.		Parliamentary Road.	Belvidere Fever.	Belvidere Small-pox.	Ruchill	Shield-hall.	Knights-wood.			
1865	100	120	54	136	..	..	..	..	..	610	428	1·4
1866	100	120	54	136	..	..	..	..	..	585	438	1·3
1867	..	120	54	136	..	..	..	..	..	410	446	0·9
1869	..	120	54	136	..	..	..	..	..	445	464	1·0
1870	..	120	54	250	250	..	..	..	..	774	471	1·7
1872	..	120	..	250	250	..	..	..	..	720	495	1·4
1875	250	250	..	..	..	..	600	500	1·2	
1876	250	250	..	..	..	..	500	502	1·0	
1878	120	250	150	..	..	..	520	507	1·0	
1880	120	250	150	..	..	..	520	510	1·0	
1881	120	370	150	..	..	..	640	512	1·2	
1882	120	220	150	..	..	..	490	518	1·0	
1887	120	390	150	..	..	..	660	545	1·2	
1893	200	390	150	..	..	..	740	678	1·1	
1900	200	390	150	440	..	..	1180	744	1·6	
1901	200	390	220	440	..	..	1250	764	1·6	
1906	390	220	440	..	..	1050	836	1·3	
1910	390	220	542	..	..	1152	884	1·3	
1913*	390	220	542	100	..	1333	1032	1·3	
1915	390	220	542	100	10	1262	1106	1·1	
1921	610			542 ¹	100 ²	10 ³	1262	1075	1·1

¹ Also 272 beds for Tuberculosis. ² Also 24 Beds for Tuberculosis. ³ Also 70 beds for Tuberculosis.

*The City has also a part interest in Lightburn Hospital—about 7-8 beds.

"	Darnley	"	20
"	"	"	"

Besides making provision for fevers and the other diseases included in the zymotic group, the local authority have also made provision, particularly at Ruchill, Knightswood, and Robroyston Hospitals,

for accommodating patients suffering from tuberculosis in all its forms, while a considerable number of patients suffering from this disease are also treated at the expense of the local authority in institutions not under their control. The following summary table gives particulars of the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis:—

INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) SANATORIA—

Local Authority—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bellefield,	—	52	52
Others—			
Ochil Hills,	45	—	45
Bridge-of-Weir,	30	45	75
Doune Road Hospital, Dun-			
blane,	7	4	11
Hairmyres,	6	—	6
Total Beds in Sanatoria,	<u>88</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>189</u>

(2) HOSPITALS—

Local Authority—			
Ruchill,	136	136	272
Knightswood,	80	—	80
Shieldhall,	24	—	24
Robroyston,	168	280	448
„ (Auxiliary Hospital),	34	66	100
Others—			
Darnley,	4	6	10
Lanfine Home,	16 aver.	11 aver.	25 aver.
Strathblane Children's			
Home,	5	5	10
Cripples' Hospital and			
College, Alton,	3	3	6
Total Beds in Hospitals,	<u>468</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>975</u>

(3) POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS—

	<u>160 aver.</u>	<u>80 aver.</u>	<u>240 aver.</u>
Total Institutional Accommodation,	716	<u>688</u>	<u>1404</u>

As regards the 240 beds in poor law institutions, it may be explained that these patients are known as "sanitary boarders," the cost of whose treatment is met by the local authority.

The Robroyston Auxiliary Hospital has just been opened. Primarily it is intended for the treatment of smallpox, but the Scottish Board of Health have authorised its use for the treatment of tuberculous cases during the absence of smallpox, and meantime the intention is to transfer convalescent patients there who have already been treated in the wards of the main hospital at Robroyston.

In the following table there is also given a summary of the numbers of the medical, nursing, &c., staffs associated with the various Corporation institutions:—

Hospitals.	Resident Staff.				Total.
	Medical.	Nursing.	Cleaning and Kitchen.	Others.	
1. Belvidere, -	6	167	115	70	358
2. Ruchill, -	7	255	172	68	502
3. Shieldhall, -	1	30	18	10	61
4. Knightswood, -	1	23	20	6	50
5. Robroyston, -	5	94	78	29	206
6. Bellfield, -	1	8	11	8	28
Totals, -	21	577	414	193	1205

In addition, there are also an honorary consulting surgeon and three consulting surgeons, of whom one is also visiting surgeon for tuberculosis; a part-time radiologist for tuberculosis, and part-time specialist for the venereal diseases and trachoma schemes.

GLASGOW PARISH COUNCIL AND DISTRICT BOARD OF CONTROL.

The parish of Glasgow, which combined in 1898

the former Barony and city of Glasgow parishes, is, in consequence, the most populous in Scotland, the 1921 census showing it to have 596,085 inhabitants.

The Parish Council controls the administration of one large general hospital, two district hospitals, a poorhouse, two seaside homes for adults and young persons respectively, besides other two homes at the coast temporarily occupied by children.

The Parish Council is also constituted the District Board of Control within the same area, for the care and treatment of patients suffering from mental troubles. For cases of insanity the District Board has two large and fully equipped mental hospitals, and for mentally deficient persons, practically the only institution in Scotland specially erected for the purpose.

In addition to the treatment of the indoor poor of the parish, including the boarding of children and harmless lunatics in private dwellings all over the country, the Parish Council has a roll of over 19,000 adults and their dependents chargeable throughout the year.

The outdoor poor of the parish are medically looked after by a staff of twenty district medical officers, who are also private practitioners.

In 1921, for the first time in the history of the Scottish poor law, Parish Councils had to assist financially the unemployed, and it is estimated that up till the close of the financial year (May, 1922) the Glasgow Parish Council will have expended on this item alone £180,000.

The total amount expended in ordinary poor law relief and lunacy within the parish is roughly £1,000,000 sterling for the past year.

With these few facts regarding the general administration of the parish, the following notes applicable to each separate institution may be useful and interesting:—

1. NORTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, SPRINGBURN,
GLASGOW.

This is the largest and most up-to-date poor law institution in Scotland. It was held available for military purposes, and on the outbreak of the war in 1914 it was hurriedly vacated of ordinary patients and occupied throughout the war as two distinct military hospitals, being visited not only by the King, the Duke of Connaught, and other Royalties at various periods, but also by many distinguished military and other representatives from time to time.

Erected on an ideal site on the northern boundary of the city, its erection was completed in 1902, when patients were first admitted.

The institution and grounds extend to 54 acres, and at present has accommodation for nearly 2000 patients, including children, being divided into wards in separate blocks for medical, surgical, infirm, and children's departments under a medical superintendent, with visiting physician, surgeon, dentist, oculist, and pathologist, and four resident medical officers.

The total cost of land and buildings opened in 1902 has been upwards of £500,000.

2. EASTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL, 253 DUKE STREET,
GLASGOW.

This hospital was erected and opened for the

reception of 380 patients in 1904. It is intended primarily for acute and curable cases, both medical and surgical.

Its administration under the Parish Council is conducted by a medical superintendent, a visiting physician and surgeon, and a resident staff. A special feature of this hospital is its wards for the treatment of incipient mental diseases. These wards are unique in Scotland, and serve the purpose of preventing many patients being sent to asylums and stigmatised as lunatics.

3. WESTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL, OAKBANK, POSSIL ROAD, GLASGOW.

With the exception of the accommodation for mental cases, this hospital, also opened in 1904 for 360 patients, is utilised in the same way as the Eastern District Hospital, under similar supervision.

4. BARNHILL POORHOUSE, PETERSHILL ROAD, SPRINGBURN, GLASGOW.

Prior to the erection of the foregoing hospitals, Barnhill was the sole institution of the former Barony parish, along with the old City Parish Poorhouse, for the indoor treatment of all sane poor. The latter was sold on the amalgamation of the two parishes, and Barnhill is now utilised chiefly for infirm patients and recurring sick.

It was originally built after the passing of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1845, and was greatly extended in 1901-2. It has accommodation for 2000 patients or thereby, the medical administration being under visiting and resident medical officers, with a lady superintendent and trained nurses.

5. GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE, LENZIE.

Woodilee is one of the largest mental hospitals, and, with its succursal establishments, accommodates in all 1292 patients. It was erected originally in 1875 for 400 cases, and was greatly extended at different times, but withal the accommodation is insufficient to meet present-day requirements. The estate consists of 765 acres, giving scope for open-air curative treatment on the farms and grounds.

6. GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH, GARTCOSH.

This asylum is more recent in date than Woodilee, having been opened in 1895. The estate extends to 440 acres, and affords also the requisite facilities for open-air treatment of the patients. The existing accommodation, taxed to the utmost, provides for 812 beds.

7. INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, STONEYEETTS, CHRYSTON.

As indicated in the general remarks above, this institution is practically the only one erected for the treatment of mental defectives under the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Act, 1913. It has accommodation for 345 patients, and is built on the lands of Woodilee Asylum, about two miles therefrom.

THE SOUTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Southern General Hospital—or, as it was known till January of this year, the Govan Poorhouse and Hospital—is situated at Merryflats, on the south side of the river, at the extreme west end

of the district of Govan, which was till comparatively recently a separate burgh, with its own Provost and magistrates, but now forms an integral part of "Greater Glasgow." The hospital was founded shortly after the Poor Law (Scotland) Act of 1845 came into force, and was first housed in an old mill in Dale Street, Tradeston. In 1853 the hospital was removed to buildings on the west side of Eglinton Street, which had been erected in 1821, and used as a cavalry barracks for the Glasgow district.

The present buildings were erected in 1872. The first addition to the hospital—containing 117 beds—was opened in 1899. The second addition—containing 116 beds—was opened in 1908. A separate children's block was erected in 1903, a small block for cases of incipient insanity was erected in 1905, while in 1907 a nurses' home was opened. The latest addition—a block containing 272 beds—was opened in 1909, and in January, 1922, the name was changed as indicated above.

The total number of wards in the hospital is 78, the medical staff consisting of a medical superintendent and three assistant medical officers, while there is also a large nursing staff.

The total number of beds in the hospital is 1987, of which 404 are medical, 100 surgical, 767 infirm and convalescent, 200 chronic mental cases, 81 venereal, skin, and ulcer; 48 epileptic, while the remainder are for children, maternity, mental defectives, and incipient insanity.

The number of patients treated annually is 6050.

There is a convalescent home for children, con-

taining 25 beds, at Stewarthall, in the Island of Bute.

The hospital is rate-aided, and is under the management of Govan Parish Council, representing a population of 372,000 of the city of Glasgow, of which Govan now forms a part.

ROYAL MENTAL HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital, or, as it is more familiarly known to the inhabitants of Glasgow, Gartnavel Royal Asylum, is situated in the extreme western district of the city, having its main entrance from Great Western Road, in a part of the city which till recently was entirely in the country, and even yet is comparatively open and unbuilt on, at least as regards streets of tenements, though there are several fine residences in the immediate vicinity of the asylum grounds.

The hospital—or, as it was then known, the asylum—was founded in 1810, largely owing to the philanthropic exertions of Robert M'Nair, Esq., of Belvidere, and originally stood in what is now the heart of the city, near Parliamentary Road, on a site now occupied by the Caledonian Railway Company as a goods station. In 1841 the need for more and better accommodation had become urgent, a new site three miles from the centre of the city was selected, the original buildings were disposed of to the directors of the Town's Hospital, and the present Royal Asylum or Mental Hospital was erected on the lands of Gartnavel, in the western suburbs of Glasgow, and opened in 1843. The hospital is built in the Tudor Gothic style, and

stands in an elevated position in the centre of beautifully wooded pleasure-grounds which, with the gardens, extend to 66 acres. When erected, the hospital was well in advance of its time, and though the construction is perhaps more institutional and concentrated than would be adopted now, numerous internal alterations and several additions have kept the building well up to the modern requirements of a mental hospital.

It accommodates approximately 500 patients, who pay rates of board varying from £58 to £600 and upwards per annum.

The hospital consists of two main divisions, known as the East House and the West House respectively, and in the grounds there has been erected, comparatively recently, a beautiful little chapel, where services for the patients are held by the chaplain to the hospital, while the grounds also allow of ample opportunities for outdoor exercise and recreation for the patients—a golf course, tennis courts, croquet lawn, and a curling pond all proving useful adjuncts to the usual hospital treatment.

The laboratory of the Western Asylums' Research Institute is situated within the hospital grounds, and in it much useful research has been done in the etiology and results of mental disease.

The physician superintendent is the University Lecturer in Psychological Medicine, and the hospital is available for clinical instruction, large numbers of students attending the classes, which form a part of the University curriculum. Of recent years post-graduate courses have also been given.





The Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless and Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Erskine

The average number of patients treated annually for the last four years is 492.

The hospital is now an entirely private one for paying patients.

The treatment in the hospital has always been of the most humane and enlightened kind, so that the institution has gained in an unusual degree the confidence of the public in the West of Scotland, and a considerable proportion of the patients are those who have gone there as voluntary patients, recognising that in such an institution their chances of recovery are greatly increased.

PRINCESS LOUISE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL FOR LIMBLESS AND DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

Like all other parts of this country, Glasgow has its aftermath of the war, in the shape of a pitiable legacy of brave men maimed, disabled, and broken in the long-drawn-out struggle for freedom and for the right, but for these maimed heroes a veritable home of healing and of hope is to be found in the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless and Disabled Sailors and Soldiers at Erskine, on the banks of the Clyde, about ten miles down the river from the city, and not far from the village of Bishopton, on the main Caledonian Railway line between Glasgow and Greenock.

The site of the hospital is ideal, as it is housed in Erskine House, a stately mansion in extensive grounds sloping down to the left bank of the Clyde, which previously was the residence of Lord Blantyre, and which is on a scale and of a design well fitting it for a residence for the nobility.

Thanks largely to the generosity of Sir John Reid, a highly esteemed citizen who now occupies the ancient and honourable position of Deacon-Convener of the Trades House of Glasgow, the mansion was acquired for the noble purpose it now fulfils. It was opened in 1916, and provides an institution in Scotland devoted to the needs of the limbless and disabled.

It first serves the purpose of a preparatory hospital for the rearrangement and readjustment of stumps and all the surgical work attendant thereon.

Secondly, it provides for the manufacture and fitting of artificial limbs and appliances, and teaches the men the full and proper use of these as applicable to their future vocations.

Thirdly, the men are taught to earn their livelihood by being trained in trades suitable to the degree of their disablement. Fourthly, limbs disabled through war injuries or from lesions arising therefrom are, so far as possible, rectified and restored to function.

The hospital also provides a workshop and home with hospital facilities for the severely injured men who cannot fight their way in the rough-and-tumble of life.

In furtherance of the above objects, workshops for the manufacture of artificial limbs and provisional limbs—peg-legs—were provided, in which over 10,000 limbs have already been made and repaired.

Workshops have also been set up for training the disabled soldiers and sailors in shoemaking, basketry, tailoring, hairdressing, cabinetmaking—including upholstery and french polishing—saddlery

and leather goods, agriculture—including gardening, pig, poultry, and bee keeping, &c.—while the making of the necessary appliances for these various occupations has also been a part of the work. These workshops have been recognised as a Government training centre for these various trades.

Besides the 110 men undergoing training at present, 126 men have already completed their training in the various industries indicated above, and are now plying their trades in all parts of the country—including the Highlands and Islands—and also far beyond it, for an Erskine-trained man is now carrying on a successful shoemaking trade in the far-distant Falkland Islands.

There is accommodation for 400 men, but half of these beds are in temporary premises. There is a well-equipped operating theatre and X-ray room. The cooking is done by electricity, and the kitchen arrangements are on the most up-to-date lines.

The surgical and medical work of the hospital has been done since its inception by an honorary staff, Drs. James A. Adams, P. Paterson, J. H. Pringle, and J. A. C. Macewen undertaking the surgical work, while Dr. M'Gregor-Robertson, as physician, does the medical work.

The nature of the work done in Erskine Hospital, making good in large part as it does the wastage of war, and enabling the heroic but maimed defenders of our country to make with confidence a new start in life—has given the hospital a peculiarly intimate place in the affection of the citizens of Glasgow, who have taken it to their hearts, and regard with pride the beneficent work accomplished within its

walls. None has taken a greater interest in the hospital or worked harder for it than the esteemed President of the Association, Sir William Macewen, to whose unwearied efforts in its behalf the hospital and all interested in it owe a deep debt of gratitude. Sir William has been the moving spirit and the master mind throughout the career of the hospital, and the esteem the hospital enjoys and the excellent work accomplished in it are largely due to his tireless energy and enthusiasm.

Probably no medical institution in or around Glasgow will more interest the members of the British Medical Association than this beautifully situated and admirably equipped hospital, whose inmates, limbless many of them and maimed all, carry on the splendid tradition of cheerfulness in adversity and pluck against all odds that in the late war made the British sailor or soldier the wonder of the world.

NURSING HOMES IN GLASGOW.

Any notice, however imperfect, of the medical institutions of Glasgow would be incomplete without a reference to the very numerous and well-equipped private nursing homes. As in other cities, these homes are generally the private property of ladies who are trained nurses, and who have gathered around them adequate and efficient staffs. These homes have been established in private houses which have been altered to suit their new purposes. Many of the large terrace mansion-houses of the West End of Glasgow have been acquired, and, generally speaking, have fulfilled the purpose of a private

hospital admirably. All the nursing homes have completely equipped operating theatres, and the surgeons of Glasgow carry out their private work with perfect confidence in the efficiency of the nursing and in the completeness of the aseptic technique. The first home to be established was the M'Alpin Home. Miss M'Alpin very early recognised that there was no institution suitable for the non-hospital class, and in 1874 she founded the home for the training of nurses, having acquired a private house in Renfrew Street—one of the backwaters of Glasgow, but very near the main thoroughfares. In 1908 a new building was erected, and, although the plan is incomplete, the portion which has been constructed, comprising, as it does, an excellent series of private rooms, each with a small balcony and southern exposure, and a beautiful operating theatre with roof light from the north provides in itself a private hospital of modern type. The M'Alpin Home is managed by a board of directors, and is not run for profit. Any surplus accruing is used for the building extension fund. It is the largest establishment of its kind in Glasgow, and can accommodate 50 patients.

Glasgow is much in need of a hospital, similar to those established in Birmingham and in Bristol, where patients may be accommodated and treated for a moderate inclusive fee, and it is hoped that in the near future some such establishment will be erected.

Space does not permit of reference to many other medical institutions in or near the city, such as the Blind Asylum, the Dental Hospital and School, or

the excellent Convalescent Homes at Dunoon, Kilmun, and Lenzie; but enough has been said in the foregoing pages to indicate that Glasgow is not unmindful of the needs of her citizens in the time of their sickness, and that in her dealings with her poorer sons and daughters she has taken to heart, in all humbleness, but also in all sincerity, the saying of the Great Healer, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

CORPORATION BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT NEW LABORATORIES.

THE rapid advance of bacteriological science and its practical applications in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease have necessitated the provision of additional facilities to cope with the steadily increasing volume of routine work and research. A suite of laboratories with accessories has accordingly been erected (and is in course of completion) on the top floor of the Municipal Buildings Extension, with entrance by Cochrane Street and access through the Sanitary Chambers from Montrose Street. The new building has a floor area of about 4000 square feet, and accommodates five laboratories, an incubating room, a centrifuge room, a room for the preparation of media, a clinical room, a room for photography, an office, and a library. A biological laboratory (in course of construction) occupies a detached position on the same level.

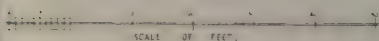
The inception of a municipal laboratory for bacteriology dates from 1895, when the building known as the Sanitary Chambers was being constructed for

GLASGOW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS EXTENSION.

CORPORATION ☐
BACTERIOLOGICAL ☐
DEPARTMENT ☐



PLAN OF FOURTH FLOOR.



Arthur Richmond & Son F.E.R.I.B.A., Archts.
242 WEST GEORGE ST.
GLASGOW 21st MAY 1922



the accommodation of the Public Health Department. A room in the new building was equipped as a laboratory, and was inaugurated in 1899, on the appointment of a whole-time bacteriologist. Every medical practitioner within the city was invited to avail himself of the resources of the laboratory for the bacteriological diagnosis of doubtful cases of infectious disease, and suitable equipments were supplied for the safe and speedy transmission of pathological specimens to the laboratory by post or messenger. Facilities for carrying out the biological tests necessarily associated with bacteriological diagnosis were provided by erecting an animal house in the courtyard of the Sanitary Chambers.

The diagnostic work for medical practitioners has speedily increased year by year, and, in addition, a large amount of diagnostic and research work for the Public Health Department has arisen from time to time in connection with tuberculosis, diphtheria and enteric fever; plague, cholera, dysentery, malaria, cerebro-spinal fever, and encephalitis; anthrax, glanders, and rabies; venereal diseases; diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever and enteric fever contacts; milk supplies; food poisoning.

The laboratory is also at the service of other Corporation Departments engaged in work on which bacteriology has an important practical bearing. Thus the water supplies are systematically examined to determine their bacterial content and their freedom from dangerous pollution. Similarly, the water of the swimming ponds in the public baths is under regular observation.

During 1921 the specimens received for examination numbered 26,324, distributed as follows:-- Medical practitioners, 18,038: medical officer of health, 6226; hospitals, 891; veterinary surgeon, 981; Baths Department, 68; and Water Department, 120.





The Old Royal Infirmary, 1792-1912

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY:
THE BIRTHPLACE OF ANTISEPTIC
SURGERY.

A KIRKYARD ECLOGUE.

By the Late WILLIAM FINDLAY, M.D.
("GEORGE UMBER.")

Near by the auld Cathedral gray,
'Tween ebon nicht and screigh o' day,
I dreamt that I did lanely stray
 'Mang kirkyard stanes,
Whilk everywhere aroun' me lay
 'Boon deid folks' banes.

An' as I sauntered up an' doun,
About me glow'rin' idly roun'
Whare Kentigern first laid the foun'
 O' 's mission station,
That now's become the second town
 O' th' British nation,

I thought me on the aulden times,
When monks to the rude steeple's chimes
Awoke to chant their uncouth rhymes,
 An' tell their beads,
An' lead the way to sp'ritual climes,
 By holy deeds;

When clear the Molendinar sang
Its siller saughs an' birks amang,

An' trouts they lowpit a' day lang,
 Wi' crimson spots;
An' bush an' tree wi' music rang
 Frae feathered throats;

When Scottish firs, frae tap to tae,
O'erhung the stey Necrop'lis brae;
An' heard was by ilk friar gray,
 In 's midnight cell,
The storm amid their branches play,
 Baith fierce an' fell;

When owre fornent the house o' pray'r,
Wi' stately an' med'æval air,
There stood the Bishop's Castle fair,
 An' garden fine,
Whare lords an' leddies gossip'd rare,
 An' walked langsyne.

Here something wav'rin' 'boon my heid,
Its cloak-like wings did wide outspread,
Syne zig-zag whum!t heels owre heid,
 Richt owre my shouther,
That turned my bluid as cauld as lead,
 An' me a' through'ther.

I scratched my touzled tap o' tow,
Dighted the cauld sweat aff my brow,
An' leukin' roun' beheld, I trow,
 The vera wraith
O' whilom Maister Peter Lowe,
 Clad in 's last claith.

“ Ye seem to ken me, frien’,” quo’ he,
“ Though how that sic a thing should be

Is rather mair than I can see,
Since I hae lain
Three hun'er years but twenty-three
Aneath yon stane."

Says I, as soon's I fand my breath,
An' 'tween my teeth had chacked an aith,
" Despite your weeds o' dusky death,
An' voice sae howe,
Unless I'm drunk, or daft, or baith,
Ye're Doctor Lowe,

" The founder o' our Surgeon's Ha',
Within whilk still leuk frae the wa'
Your Vandyke chafts, adown whilk fa'
Rich wavy curls,
Imper'l, an' moustache fu' braw
Wi' wee French twirls.

" Whase life has been sae quaintly drawn
By Finlayson,* our chief *savan'*,
An' whase famed warks auld-farrant stan'
In honoured place
O' th' library, in whilk are shawn
Thy gloves in case."

" That ye're a son o' Æsculap.,
I guess frae what ye've just let drap,
How say you then to tak' a stap
Behint some stane?
The snell nicht air through this thin hap
Cuts to the bane! "

* "Account of the Life and Works of Maister Peter Lowe, the
Founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of
Glasgow," by James Finlayson, M.D., LL.D., &c. Glasgow,
1889.

When we had reached whare it was lown,
An' on our hunkers couried down,
The moon's white face, now waner grown,
 Leuked o'er the scene;
While out the lift the starnies shone,
 Wi' fainter sheen.

“ Now that we're seated, gie's your crack,”
The doctor op'd his mouth an' spak,
“ Sae changed are things as I leuk back,
 I'm maist aye fain
Aboon my 'wilderer heid to tak'
 The mools again !

“ The burn, the wood, the fiel's, the flowers ;
The Palace* an' the West Kirk† towers ;
The manse,‡ within whase garden bowers,
 My love an' I
Ance felt the happy gloamin' hours
 Like minutes fly ;

“ They a' are mony a year since gane,
Their place built up wi' lime an' stane ;
The gray Cathedral stan's alane,
 Still to the fore,

* The remains of the Bishop's Palace were removed in 1789, to make room for the Royal Infirmary, which was erected on its site.

† The western tower, together with the consistory house or library, which stood on the north and south-west corners of the Cathedral, were pulled down in the middle of the nineteenth century.

‡ Dr. Lowe, who practised in Glasgow in the early years of the seventeenth century, and was the Founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, was married to Helen, daughter of the Rev. David Weems, who was the first Presbyterian minister in Glasgow after the Reformation. His residence was in the Rottenrow, and in the lodging formerly occupied by the Prebendary of Carstairs.

By whilk I trace the past again,
An' th' lost restore."

" But, doctor, losh ! that's just the fate
O' everything that's antique,
E'en your ain beuks are out o' date
Ye wrote langsyne ;
Sae changed are a' our views o' late
Bout medicine,

" That if in practice ye were back,
An' just heard how the doctors crack,
'Bout microbes that diseases mak'
In human bodies,
The Faculty ye'd think, alack !
Daft, ridin' hobbies."

" Ye're maybe no sae far astray,
I didna think the Faculty
Partic'lar wise e'en in my day,
Or extra blate ;
But what the deil are microbes, pray,
'Bout whilk they prate? "

" Microbes are germs that thrive an' breed,
An' 'mang folks' tissues browse and feed ;
In number mair than Abra'm's seed,
Or sands on shore ;
An' through the worl' diseases spread,
In mony a score.

" D'ye see that biggin', straught owre there
Frae whare we're sittin', 'cross the square,
A stane-throw wast the house o' pray'r ;
An', 'boon clock-face,
A dome that rises in the air
Wi' meikle grace? "

“ My een are like the mole’s a wee,
That in the mirk ay best can see;
But owre there surely used to be
The palace house,
Frae whilk the Bishop ruled his see,
Canty an’ crouse? ”

“ Ye’re richt eneugh, it’s as ye say,
Though that’s now our Infirmary,
Whare first was taught the theory
That germs in air
The ruin were o’ surgery,
An’ chief bugbear.

“ Joe Lister was the surgeon’s name,
Wha’s now a peer o’ worl’-wide fame;
He said the germs they were to blame
For ’s wounds no healin’,
An’ fand a plan to kill the same,
An’ stop them beilin’.

“ Ye needna glow’r, it’s true eneugh
His plan at first was crude and rough;
For germs, like cats, are mortal tough,
Their thread to nick;
But Joe he mixed the rare druschoch,
Soon did the trick.

“ Carbolic acid, fine an’ nippy,
Made down to ane or less in twenty
O’ aqua, oil, an’ spray, an’ putty
Rub’d up wi’ chalk,
Them smoor’d as in a brunstane cootie,
As deid’s a mauk.

“ The spray to sterilise the air,
Lotion to clean an’ guard the sair,
An’ putty, wi’ tinfoil, a square,
Were a’ his tools;
While for details, a patience rare,
Ne’er gien to fools.

“ Protected by this germicide,
His knife in abscess safe did glide;
An’ compound fractures, gapin’ wide,
He rinsed out clean,
The breach wi’ ’s putty then did hide,
Snug an’ serene.

“ When twa-three days had syne come roun’,
An’ he had lows’d the dressin’s down,
What pus there was about the woun’
Your e’e wad held;
Nor fient a haet that wasna soun’
Was to be smell’d.

“ Sic were the rough an’ ready ways
He practised in those early days;
His blunders, failures, and delays—
The finin’ pot,
That error frae the truth displays,
When humbly sought.

“ Still visions perfect, did this seer
O’ antiseptics fondly rear,
When operations without fear
Performed wad be,
That ance were deemed ayont the sphere
O’ surgery.

“ O’ lives an’ limbs still to the fore,
That ance were lopp’d aff by the score,
He fondly dreamt; an’ e’en before
 To th’ east* gaed he,
For healthiness his ain wards bore
 Awa’ the gree.

“ Whilk made his colleagues him deride,
An’ mak’ bo-keek o’ ’s germicide;
But he his time did wisely bide,
 An’ wrought awa’;
An’ now his doctrines, far an’ wide,
 Are praised by a’.

“ For ’mang his gen’rous student youth,
When he gaed east, an’ later south,†
He left disciples o’ his truth,
 Wha didna shame,
By practice an’ by word o’ mouth,
 To spread its fame.

“ Sir Hector C——, his then house-man,
Wha’ mav be said his ’prentice-han’
To hae got tried on Joe’s new plan
 At ’s vera birth,
Is now a cunnin’ journeyman
 O’ meikle worth.

“ An’ there’s Sir Will. Macewen, too,
Wha ably fills his chair e’now,
To th’ microbe doctrine’s stuck like glue;
 An’ mony mae

* Professor Lister was appointed in 1869 to the Chair of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh, vacated by his father-in-law, the celebrated Mr. Syme.

† Professor Lister left Edinburgh in 1877 to become Professor of Clinical Surgery in King’s College Hospital, London.

Hae held the torch aloft to view,
E'en to this day.

“ Mair antiseptic e'en than he,
The maister's crude germ theory
They've brought to sic efficiency,
That, safe 's the bank,
Feats are performed in surgery
O' the first rank.

“ Sic like as straught'nin' bow't leg banes,
Removing tumours frae folks' brains,
Whippin' out ga' an' kidney stanes,
An' far waur lesions,
Or fumblin' inside human wames,
To lowse adhesions.

“ That's just a swatch of what's been done
Sin' antiseptics hae come in;
The surgeon now thinks 't nae mair sin
To plunge a whittle
In thorax, brain, or abdomen,
Than eat his vittle.”

“ Sic ferlies, guid sake! fair cow a'
That e'er before I heard or saw;
It har'ly soun's, this windy blaw,
Like barber skill,
Whilk in my day kent nought ava,
But how to kill.

“ But, gracious me! your story, frien',
Has my auld pate bambaz'd as clean
As I'd been mortal fou yestreen;
This Lister chiel

Mun surely hae colleaguin' been
Wi' the black deil.

“ Yet if the half ye tell be true
About this germicidal brew,
Then after a' there's something new
Aneath the sun;
An' Solomon's despairin' view
Was just his fun.”

“ But mair's to tell—this theory,
First born in the Infirmary,
Has e'en had the monopoly
O' medicine
As meikle 's darin' surgery,
Amaist sin' syne.

“ The wee germs' modes o' life an' ways—
Microbes they're a' ca'd nowadays—
Ance wrapp'd in a mysterious haze,
An' vague surmise,
Hae been shawn up in every phase,
An' queerest guise.

“ Partic'larly their fell relation
To ilk disease's curs'd causation,
Has wrought a perfect transformation
In theory,
An' practice baith, o' the physician
O' th' present day.

“ Observers swear they're far mair plenty
Than bugs, an' fleas, an' sic like gentry;
O' every shape they can content ye,
Be 't rod or crank,

Drum-stick, or dot, or tirlie-wirlie,
Or link or shank.

“ There’s ane they say to ilk disease,
That in the bluid sets up a bleeze—
Consumption, typhoid, what ye please,
Diphtheria,
An’ influenza, man’s new tease,
An’ cholera.

“ Sic meikle names, too, as they’ve a’,
Soun’s laughable for folks sae sma’,
’T wad nearly tak’ your breath awa’
Them to get roun’,
Or else to gie ye a lock-jaw
They wad be boun’.

“ But, big or wee, they fin’ their way
To folks’ insides, intent to stay,
An’ there sic deev’lish cantraips play
Wi’ flesh an’ bluid,
That patients aften frae that day
Do nae mair guid.”

“ The worl’ it mun be altered sair
Sin’ in ’t I doctor’d my bit share.
Auld Egypt’s plagues are little mair
Than a fleabite
To this new-fangl’d microbe scare,
That’s come to light.

“ But if mankin’s sae at the mercy
O’ sic wee d——d impudent gentry,
Is there nae way to stop their entry?
Your clever chieils

Micht at the threshold place a sentry
To kill the deils."

" Ou, aye, but that's anither crack,
Whilk to explain some time would tak' ;
Auld Nature's neither lame nor slack,
Ye needna fear,
An' sae's provided a bit chack
To their career."

" Come, hurry then, wi' your new tale,
For moon an' stars begin to fail ;
The east there's growin' ashy pale,
An' soon mun I
Back to my lowly hammock hail,
An' lanely lie."

" Aweel, I'll be as gleg's I can,
But, first and foremost, un'erstan'
That ilk white cell in bluid o' man
'S a phagocyte,
Whase trade it is, by Nature's plan,
Microbes to fight.

" The phagocytes, as soon's they spy
The blasted microbes sailin' by,
Rush aff to smite them hip an' thigh
Withouten quarter,
Till heids and thraws their corpses lie,
A mighty slaughter.

" But 'fore the battle's weel in view,
The microbes, to their tactics true,
Frae out their rod-like droddums spew
A fell toxine,

Their enemies to mak 's blin' fou
As they'd drunk wine.

“ The phagocytes still valiantly
Advance in a' their battle 'ray,
The bigger cells—the cavalry—
Gallop right in;
The wee-er chaps—the infantry—
Come on ahin'.

“ The fight now rages hot an' sair,
In front, to right, to left, an' rear;
In heaps are lyin' everywhere
The dead and wounded;
Nae flag o' truce is hoisted here
Or retreat sounded;

“ Till fatted are the hungry kytes
O' the victorious phagocytes
Wi' the defeated microbe wights,
Wounded an' slain,
That they'll nae mair in mortal fights
Engage again.

“ But should the microbes wi' their brew,
Whilk they out o' their droddums spew,
Succeed in makin' mortal fou
The phagocytes,
That they gang stoit'rin', stach'rin' through,
In ithers' gaits,

“ They dose them deeper wi' toxine,
Till they do clean their senses tyne,
Then owre their bodies, prancing fine,
In swarms they flow;

In patient's bluid the storm bursts syne,
Soon lays him low.

“ Though whare he weathers the attack,
It's part o' Nature's cunnin' wark,
In 's purple stream secret to mak'

A substance wise,
Whilk does the murd'rous toxine dark
Antagonise.

“ An' sae he's rendered quite immune,
Syne out his fever safe does soom,
His wonted health back to resume,

An' daily wark;
At th' toxine he can snap his thoum,
As blithe 's a lark.

“ The upshot then o' a' this din
'S that drugs are cassen to the win',
An' serum-therapy brought in;

A wee injection
O' antitoxin 'neath the skin
'S the gran' protection.

But just as I 'gan to explain
How serum frae horse-bluid was ta'en,
A blasted cock, down some by-lane,

Let out a craw,
An' 'fore I kent the ghaist was gane,
Clean stown awa'.

GLASGOW'S MUNICIPAL SERVICES.

A LEAD TO THE WORLD.

By JAMES WILLOCK.

YES, we Glasgow citizens are rather proud of Glasgow. Not because our city is the Second City of the Empire. That is a mere distinction of numbers. Besides, we have doubts as to whether or not Calcutta has more people within its borders than we have. And there is also Birmingham. What does it matter? Greatness of population is no standard of greatness of a city.

Our pride is based on something higher than mass of population. It is based on Glasgow's pre-eminence in the provision of services by the municipality for the benefit of the citizens. In many respects Glasgow has anticipated measures which would more properly belong to the Socialistic State. It believes in municipalisation, not nationalisation. And from the practical expression of its belief has grown the many successes of its civic enterprise. As a kind of foster-parent to the citizens, the Corporation provides them with various necessities of civilised life, as well as with what some people regard as the luxuries of existence—literature, art, and music. Of course, Glasgow citizens growl just like the citizens of any other town about the high

rates. It is human nature to growl. But were they to take the trouble to examine the details, they might realise that they get quite a good bargain for payment of the rates.

Municipalisation is no recent growth in Glasgow. It began early. As early as 1760, when the Corporation set out to improve on Providence by tackling the deepening of the Clyde. For forty-nine years the civic fathers continued the work, but in 1809 harbour and river were handed over to the Clyde Trust, now the responsible body for the control of the busy docks of Glasgow. Water seems to have exercised an irresistible fascination on these early pioneers of municipalisation. Their next enterprise was to provide an ample water supply for the city. Private enterprise had done so for over forty years. But the Corporation, convinced that communal enterprise could do better, decided to do something for itself, and, incidentally, for posterity. It lifted its eyes to the hills of the Highlands, some thirty-four miles to the north of the city, and proposed to tap Loch Katrine, the jewel of the Trossachs. Impressed by the opinion of the Admiralty that the Corporation scheme would affect navigation on the River Forth, and the views of a professor, who maintained that the action of water on lead would render its use exceedingly dangerous, Parliament rejected the Glasgow bill asking for powers. But the Corporation, though dismayed, was determined. It examined the case for the opposition, collected rebutting evidence, and, twelve months after its defeat, obtained Parliamentary permission to carry out the scheme. It also bought



Loch Katrine and Ben Venue

out the private companies, and in 1859 Queen Victoria opened the works at Loch Katrine. As the result of continuous development and the purchase of other lochs and reservoirs, the municipality can now supply 110,000,000 gallons of water each day to the citizens.

Providence and the Corporation were partners in that enterprise. Providence supplied the water; the Corporation brought it to the homes of the citizens. But the Corporation was wholly responsible for the tramway system, a famous feather in the cap of the municipality. Again Glasgow was ahead as a pioneer. In 1872 the Corporation constructed the first tramway line in the city. Ever since that year the tramway lines have always been part of the communal property. Only, the city did not work the system. The municipalised track was leased to a private company for twenty-three years. In 1894 the Corporation, however, undertook the working of the tramways. Six years later the whole system was electrified. The success of the trams has been remarkable, and, though they do not provide a revenue sufficient to abolish rates, as has been alleged by foreign admirers, they are the chief contributor to the civic reserve fund. The system, which, measured in single track, extends over a length of $198\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is most efficient, and the fares charged are the lowest in the country, though a year ago they had to be increased in sympathy with the increase in the cost of everything. The traffic revenue this year was £2,347,218, and over 431 million passengers were carried. This far-flung system of municipal transport, to which the Subway

has been this year added by purchase from a private company, has a distinct social value. It efficiently and conveniently links up the suburbs and the open country beyond with the city. The facilities it provides for getting about are constant invitations for the citizens to leave the overcrowded centre and live outwith the city. The trams will undoubtedly help to solve the problem of overcrowding in the congested areas in Glasgow—the problem of problems of the city, the skeleton in our civic cupboard which we do not care to trot out for the gaze of strangers.

Of course, electricity and gas are municipalised. What of less material things, which pay no financial dividend, only dividends in the moral and physical advancement of the people? Well, the municipality is enthusiastic and enterprising in the sphere of the uplift. It has thirty-one parks, several outwith the city boundaries. One unique in parks is at Ardgool, a Highland ridge of a wild and picturesque nature between Loch Long and Loch Goil. Another is situated on the shores of Loch Lomond, bought by the Corporation in order to preserve for the benefit of ordinary people a bit of “ the bonnie, bonnie banks ” of the Queen of Scottish lochs; a third is Cathkin Braes Park, three miles from the eastern boundaries, and two outside the southern bounds are Rouken Glen and the Linn Park. Many of these have been gifted by generous citizens. In addition to its parks, the city has ninety open spaces, giving a touch of gaiety to congested areas, and providing resting-places for the old and playgrounds for the young. Nor has the spirit of play been banished from the parks, for many of

them have facilities for football and cricket, while municipal golf courses and bowling greens and tennis courts have been established. And these are being increased each year, as the old policy of reserving public parks for sheep and "keep off the grass" notices has now vanished into the limbo of forgotten things.

Music, too, is a feature of the parks of Glasgow. The Corporation has Parliamentary powers to spend £4000 each year on the provision of music in the parks, but the expenditure is often over £10,000, the deficit being met from the revenue derived from reserved seats. The municipality also provides cheap vocal and instrumental concerts in the public halls at a small charge, and in its spacious Art Galleries at Kelvingrove, which contain pictures calculated to make American collectors envious, organ recitals are frequently given. Nor are the claims of literature ignored, as all over the city are free libraries, with the Mitchell Library, containing well over 200,000 volumes, as the heart of the municipal library system.

So much for the mental and moral well-being of the citizens. What about the physical? Well, the Public Health Department is up to date and efficient. Its efficiency is perhaps best indicated by the continuous decline in the death-rate. In 1870 the rate was 29·6 per thousand, compared with 15·0 in 1920, the difference being equivalent to a saving of over 16,000 lives per annum. Cleansing of streets, disposal of refuse, measures for the prevention of infectious diseases, the provision of hospitals and sanatoria, sanitation, public baths and wash-

houses are all enterprises inspired and controlled by the municipality, which is determined to make Glasgow a healthy city.

Do we claim Glasgow to be a kind of half-way house to Utopia? In exalted moments we may. But, alas! we recognise there is a fly in the ointment. We are none too proud of our housing. But—let it be put to our credit—we recognise the blemish on the escutcheon of our municipal eminence, and are trying hard to wipe it off. Only, we move slowly. The job is so big. And so costly, especially when money is scarce and a Ministry of Health has rather limited ideas of what a real house ought to be.

Glasgow characteristically began early to take an interest in the housing of "the under-dog." The first step was taken in 1866, by the passing of the Glasgow Improvements Act, under which dilapidated and insanitary dwellings on about 90 acres in various parts of the city were demolished; 30 new streets were formed, and 26 existing streets were widened and improved. It was a very notable purge, showing that the municipality was in earnest. By another Act, passed in 1897, seven congested and insanitary areas in the centre of the city were cleared, but the Corporation at the same time took steps to provide houses for the poorer classes, at a cost of £73,000. Of course, the problem of the slums is now complicated by the problem of housing in general. At present Glasgow requires something over 57,000 houses, and the municipality has set up a Housing Department to undertake the job. Since the Armistice about 4000 houses have

been built by the Corporation. Frankly, the situation is worse since the signing of the Peace Treaty. The conditions are appalling. As many as eight persons have been found living in a single apartment, with only one bed. In a two-apartment house two families were discovered, eleven persons altogether. One of the adults had tuberculosis. In the East End two families, comprising fifteen persons, tenanted a room and kitchen suitable for four persons. In the city there are 40,654 one-apartment and 112,672 two-apartment houses. In Sheffield the average person has three times more room than the average person in Glasgow. In the one case density of population works out at 19 per acre; in the other, 56 per acre. That is why Glasgow has to spend, roughly, £800,000 per year on health measures, principally on the treatment of disease—tuberculosis, fevers, measles, and troubles which flourish in the fetid atmosphere of congested areas.

Housing is the importunate problem of Glasgow, which contains one-fourth of the population of Scotland within its borders. The municipality is alive to the urgency and importance of the problem. At present it builds within the civic boundaries. Ought it not, as it did in the water problem, lift its eyes unto the hills which ring Glasgow—ideal sites for garden suburbs, where people might live away from grey streets and towering tenements and sordid slums?

On a hill one lifts the horizon to visions of a brighter and better life.

TRADITIONS OF THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

An Old Guild which the Surgeons of Glasgow
helped to establish.

By HARRY LUMSDEN.

MANY medical men may well ask, what has the Trades House to do with us? The West of Scotland practitioners who have read Duncan's "Memorials of the Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow" might answer that the first connection of the profession with the House is an old story, and separation from it an incident 200 years old, both almost forgotten. But the Guild Brethren of the Trades House would prefer to answer that the Chirurgeons of Glasgow did a great deal for the Brethren 300 years ago, and while they bade good-bye to the Glasgow Crafts finally in 1722, they had been in the preceding 120 years willing parties with the Craftsmen in the fray which not only gave the House its birth, but provided it with a constitution which keeps it young, active, and vigorous to this day.

To understand what the Trades House is, one has to go back nearly seven centuries to the times when the Scottish Royal Burghs began to flourish. Nearly all such Burghs were from an early date after their constitution by the Crown managed by a Town

Council of select Burgesses belonging to the Merchant or land-owning class.

The Merchants had Guilds, which were in some cases constituted at the same time as the Burgh itself, in others shortly afterwards.

But there was a class of Freemen in each Burgh who did not belong to the Merchant Guild. They were not so wealthy. Their means of livelihood was "unworthy of the dignity of a Merchant." They were only Master Craftsmen. It soon became evident to these Craftsmen that unless they combined in a similar way to the Merchants, who had their Guild (a kind of business and civic Trade Union) from which all Craftsmen were excluded, they would never have fair play in the administration of the Burgh to which their superior numbers at least gave them the right.

The Scottish Craftsmen imitated the example of their brethren in England and the Continent by forming voluntary associations of their own which were primarily intended to look after the interests of the Craft and Craft Burgesses, and to succour Craftsmen and their families who might be in need, but were also intended as a form of combination through which to claim public rights and exclusive privileges in practising their vocations.

At a still later stage these Craft Guilds each obtained legal recognition from the Burgh by means of a Charter, or, to use a Scottish term, a Seal of Cause. Even this, however (which made them an Incorporated Body), was found insufficient to enable them to fight the Merchants, in their desire for a due share in the management of the Burgh. Each Trade was a separate Incorporation by itself, with "Home

Rule," but the Craftsmen as a whole were not combined.

This weakness was got over in Scottish Royal Burghs by the Crafts federating. The Deacons of the Crafts met together, along with one or two Masters of each Craft, and appointed a Chairman to preside over their deliberations on common affairs. They called him in Scottish phraseology their "Convener," and to distinguish him from other conveners he was known as the "Deacon Convener."

The body which thus met came to be known as the "Convenery of the Burgh."

While this was the custom in Royal Burghs, it does not hold good with early Glasgow, however, for Glasgow was not a Royal Burgh. It had no Corporate Merchant Guild. It had no Convenery, although it had, by the end of the sixteenth century, fourteen Incorporated Trades, one of them the Incorporation of Chirurgeons and Barbers, the only one of the fourteen created by Royal Charter.

Doubtless the Merchants of Glasgow must have had some form of Association prior to 1604, when their disputes with the Craftsmen culminated in arbitration, and doubtless also the Deacons had often met together and communed on matters of common interest. But the fact remains, there was in Glasgow a different state of circumstances from what would certainly have been found in a Royal Burgh.

In Glasgow, therefore, while the Crafts had all their Seals of Cause in 1605, the Merchant Burgesses as a class had obtained no legal recognition. The Burgess Freemen were all simple Burgesses and no more, whether Merchants or Craftsmen. There was no such class as the Burgess and Guild Brother.



The Trades House

The dispute between the Merchants and the Craftsmen of 1604 probably reached a crisis by reason of the repeated requests made by the Convention of Royal Burghs to the Glasgow Merchants to form a Guild. This was opposed strenuously by the non-federated Incorporated Trades on every occasion when it was mooted. The disputes became so serious that arbitration was resorted to, and in the arbitration the Chirurgeons of Glasgow bore a considerable part. Being a separate corporate body, they ranged themselves with the Craft Corporations, and out of twelve Craft Commissioners two were Chirurgeons (Mr. Peter Lowe, the Quarter Master or Treasurer, and Mr. Robert Hamilton, the Visitor or Deacon of the Chirurgeons at that time). Moreover, Mr. Lowe's father-in-law, the Rev. David Weems, Parson and Dean of Glasgow, was one of the four Oversmen who drew up the Decree Arbitral. In a little less than four months there was issued the famous document now known as the "Letter of Guildry." It created a Guildry for the first time in Glasgow, and gave Burghal sanction to a new combination among the Merchants, from which eventually arose the Merchants House, and to a federation of the Trades, from which arose a Convenery, with a Deacon Convener at its head, now known as the Trades House. But in Glasgow alone there was this important distinction which the Craftsmen had fought for and won, both Merchants and Craftsmen formed component parts of one Guildry, while their own Trade organisations were separate and distinct from it; in other Burghs the Guildry was composed entirely of Merchants.

Nevertheless, the old legal distinction between the two classes was peculiarly emphasised. Once entered as Burgesses and Guild Brethren, the Freemen became associated with one or other of the two great sections, and these sections never came together for any purpose, except through their representatives in the Dean of Guild's Council or Court. A Freeman who did not make his choice remained a simple Burgess, and was not accounted a Guild Brother at all. We therefore see three classes of inhabitants—(1) Non-Burgess (with no trade rights); (2) Simple Burgess (with only such Trade rights as did not infringe those of the Merchant and Craft Guild Brethren); (3) Burgess and Guild Brother (*a*) of Merchant Rank, or (*b*) of Trades Rank.

Fines, as they were then called, *i.e.*, Entry Monies, were charged at each stage of the citizen's qualification. A fine to the Town for Burgess-ship; a fine to the Guildry for entry as Guild Brother; which went either to the Merchants Rank or the Trades Rank, in accordance with the section of the Guildry in which the new Burgess wished to enrol.

The administration of these two funds was left to the discretion on the one hand of the Dean of Guild, with the advice of the *Merchant* Council, and on the other hand to the Deacon Convener, with the advice of the rest of the Deacons and their assistants. A further fine was exacted for entry money when a Craftsman became a fully qualified member of his Craft. The accumulations of these fines have in three centuries made the Merchants House, the Trades House, and its fourteen individual Craft Corporations very wealthy, benevolent Institutions.

One can now distinguish the unique triple organisation which was created in Glasgow by the Letter of Guildry out of the United Guild Brethren—

- (1) The Dean of Guild and his Council of eight—four from each rank—forming what is now known as the Dean of Guild Court.
- (2) The Dean of Guild, with his Merchant Council managing the Merchants Hospital and the funds accumulated from the Merchants' Guildry Fines and from other sources.
- (3) The Deacon Convener, with the Deacons of the fourteen Crafts and their assistants chosen by him from each Craft, managing the Trades Hospital, and the funds accumulated from the Craftsmen's Guildry Fines and from other sources. Each of the fourteen Crafts retained control of its own affairs and of its accumulating funds, and among them were the Chirurgeons.

The first body has come down to us without change, and is still the Dean of Guild Court of Glasgow.

We recognise the second body as the directors of the "Merchants House," and the third as the representatives of the "Trades House," the Merchants House being the whole of the Merchant Guild Brethren, and the Trades House the whole federated rank of Craft Guild Brethren belonging to the Incorporated Trades. Over and above all these three representative bodies was another representative body, the

“Town’s Great Council,” the administrators of the community of Glasgow (the Provost, Magistrates, Dean of Guild *ex officio*, Deacon Convener *ex officio*, and the Merchant and Trade Councillors). King James VI. had wisely ordained that the Town Council should, like the Dean of Guild Court, consist of Merchants and Craftsmen in equal numbers.

The Deacon Convener’s Council was first composed of the Deacons and certain “assistants” belonging to each Craft, selected by the Deacon Convener. It was intended to be a representative body, and in the course of a few years the Deacons chose their own “Assistants.” At first, and for fifty or sixty years, the number of assistants from each Craft varied, but in the year 1647 the total representatives became fixed at 54, and remained the same in number and proportions till 1920. How the proportion of representatives was arrived at is unknown, *e.g.*, the Hammermen had six representatives, the Weavers four, the Surgeons three, the Bonnetmakers only two, and this eventually caused discontent. It was only set at rest by the Trades House Provisional Order, 1920, which gave nine of the Crafts increased representation up to four members each.

The Letter of Guildry gave power to the Town Council to choose the Deacon Convener from leets presented to it. With the passing of the Burgh Reform Act in 1833 this power was taken away, and for the first time in 228 years the Deacon Convener thus became leader of the Burgess Craftsmen of Glasgow by popular election. Immediately the Trades House introduced the principle within its own ranks. The qualified Freemen of each Incor-

poration have since annually elected not only their Deacons, but also their representatives in the House, by direct vote.

The Convener's Council became known as the "Deacon Convener's House" in 1668. "Councillors of the Crafts House" was first used in 1676, and "Crafts House" gradually changed into Trades House." The correct official title of the gentlemen who form the Deacon Convener's Council is "The Representatives of the Trades House." The fourteen Crafts represented were the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Chirurgeons, and Bonnetmakers. Some of the Crafts were composite Crafts, in which were combined a number of different callings. Chief among these were the Hammermen, which embraced at least a dozen trades, and the Chirurgeons, which included Surgeons, Barber Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Barbers. Among the three Representatives who sat in the House from this Craft the Surgeons can be distinguished by the prefix "Master." While things went smoothly in that Incorporation, a Surgeon and a Barber was elected Deacon in alternate years, but by the beginning of the eighteenth century it became evident that the Surgeons were out of their proper element in such an organisation, and in the year 1720, as befitted what had then become a learned profession, the Surgeons separated from the Barbers, disassociated themselves from the Trades House, and continued their corporate existence alone, relying on the Royal Charter of Incorporation granted to them by King James VI. in 1599. The Barbers obtained

a new Charter from the Burgh, and maintained their association with the other Crafts in the Trades House.

The functions of the Deacon Convener's Council were such as one might expect in a federal assembly. Each Craft managed its own affairs. Only in matters which concerned the Craft Guild Brethren *in common* did the jurisdiction of the Convener's Council properly come into play. The similarity between the House and the Town Council as representative bodies here ends. The proper comparison in this aspect is that of a Federal Union like the United States. The Crafts are the self-governing States in the Union, the Trades House Representatives are like a Federal Assembly. It has often been remarked that the Federal Constitution of the United States was drafted by Alexander Hamilton, whose father came from Glasgow.

The relations of the Convener's Council with the Crafts were of a very varied character. The Acts and Statutes of the Council covered many interesting subjects, sometimes affecting the whole Guild Brethren of Craft Rank as such, *e.g.*, "that each Craftsman, before admission to a Craft, should first be a Burgess of the town and a Guild Brother of Craft rank." Till about 1720 the Surgeons of Glasgow were obliged to enrol as Burgesses and Guild Brethren of Craft Rank before commencing practice, and their apprentices had their indentures noted in the Deacon Convener's Books, the usual term being "Fyve yeirs as prenteis and twa yeirs for meit and fee."

Sometimes these Acts affected particular Crafts only, *e.g.*, "No Hammermen shall make the wood-

work of clocks, and no Wrights shall make the iron-work."

Then the judgments of the House in disputes tried before it form very interesting reading. Disputes arose concerning the admission of members to the Crafts, or the election of office-bearers, or trading rights. In these last cases the dispute is sometimes between two Crafts, and sometimes between two Craftsmen of the same Craft. Demarcation of work was a duty the Deacon Convener must have dreaded. Surgeons often arraigned Barbers before him in judgment, and *vice versa*. Factions in the Crafts, discipline amongst the Members or among Journeymen or Apprentices, and strife between one Craft and another gave the House plenty to do. On one occasion it had to judge of the legality of journeymen forming a Trade Union. In that case the journeymen had slavishly followed the methods of the Craft itself. Their head man was known as "Deacon of the Journeymen."

In 1612 the Chirurgeons were fined £6 Scots by the Deacon Convener and his Court for not bearing their share along with the other Crafts in the weeding of Dumbuk Ford. The Chirurgeons were to have sent two of their number to assist other Craft Citizens in this disagreeable duty, but had "sendit nain."

But by far the most important relation to modern eyes between the House and the Crafts was that concerning the granting of *supplementary* assistance to decayed members and their families, first, in the early days of its existence by means of the Crafts or Trades Hospital, and later by means of pensions.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the House

exists merely for the purpose of granting pensions, or even for that and broader charity. Charity is only one of the objects its revenue is intended to cover.

For a century and a half the Council did a great deal of political work, petitioning for and against and criticising Bills before Parliament, but not in a party spirit. It is impossible to gather from the numerous petitions in the House Records whether these old Craftsmen were Whigs or Tories. They looked at Bills in a broad-minded way in the interests of trade, or the City, or the Country generally.

The benevolent work of the House was imposed upon it by the Letter of Guildry, and covered "good and pious uses" for the welfare of the community.

Immediately after issue of the Letter of Guildry a Deed of Agreement was entered into between thirteen out of the present fourteen Crafts providing for the erection and maintenance of an Almshouse or Trades Hospital for the use of the poor of the Crafts. The Chirurgeons were parties to this Agreement. Master Peter Lowe and Master Robert Hamilton signed the document, the latter adding the words "Deacon of the Chirurgeons" after his name. Moreover, Lowe was appointed the first Master of the Hospital. He had already acted as Quarter-Master or Treasurer of his own Corporation, and being a scholar and a well-known man of the world, he could be relied upon to act with care and efficiency in these days when several of the Deacons, and, indeed, the Treasurer of the City, could not even sign their own names!

With the sale of the Almshouse in 1790, the Agree-

ment between the Crafts for its foundation and its administration became void. By this time, however, there had arisen the practice of granting supplementary pensions to decayed Guild Brethren who could not be accommodated in the old building. The free revenue of which the Convener's Council now became possessed was not for many years made use of to increase either the number or the amount of these pensions. But the Council began to enlarge and extend its grants to "other good and godly work, tending to the advancement of the common-weal" by contributing to the numerous public schemes promoted in Glasgow as the Town grew and prospered. Large sums were voted to assist in raising military battalions to prosecute the American War and the War with France. At that period the House raised a Battalion known as "The Trades Battalion of Volunteers," the Colours of which are still preserved in the Trades Hall. The House helped to promote the Sabbath School movement, to establish and maintain the first general Poorhouse, to institute the Infirmaries, Asylums, and Hospitals. It assisted the University, Anderson's College of Medicine, and other educational bodies, took a share in making the Clyde navigable, in the promotion of railways and canals, and on many occasions in the relief of the unemployed, and in alleviating national distress.

In the meantime, the Council obtained the right to elect Governors to a small number of public Institutions of the City; doubtless in recognition of its share in their establishment and progress. After the Act of 1846 had abolished the exclusive privileges of trading, its fitness for acting as an electoral col-

lege by selecting directors for public Institutions became more and more recognised. A new form of public life was thus given to the Convener's Council, and as the years went on privileges of this kind were often conferred upon it as new Institutions arose. Now it nominates or supplies representative governors to nearly forty of the public Institutions of Glasgow.

And besides administering its own corporate funds in public and private benevolence, the House administers Trust Funds given or bequeathed to it for specific objects, the revenue being devoted solely to the purpose (educational, charitable, or otherwise) stipulated by the donor or testator.

The functions and work of the Trades House have changed but little in three centuries. Every entrant to a Craft must still produce his Burgess Ticket certifying that he has purchased his freedom, and is a citizen of Glasgow. When he pays his Burgess Fine he also pays to the Town-Clerk his Guildry Fine and becomes a Guild Brother of the Craft Rank. The Deacon Convener and his Councillors have no longer any knotty trade problems to decide, but, excepting this, the sphere of labour remains very much the same, with the modern privilege added of sending out enthusiastic workers to assist in the administration of the great charitable and educational Institutions of the City. The Deacon Convener, while presiding over his own Court of Deacons, still has his honoured place amongst the Magistracy of the "Town's Great Council." The four Craft Lyners still sit by the Dean of Guild each "ordinary Court Day" to advise him as practical men on ques-

tions of "neighbourhood and lining." The accumulated funds of three centuries are still distributed amongst the needy of the Craft Rank, and put to other "good and godly work" tending towards the commonweal.

The Craftsmen cannot forget the Surgeons of Glasgow who stood by their side in the fight for a share in municipal power. Most of all must they remember Master Peter Lowe, who set their Hospital on a sure foundation. During his two years of office his intromissions may have been small, some £200 Scots, but no doubt he gave them an inkling of the distinction between Capital and Revenue from which they have long profited. Their accumulated funds now amount to almost a million sterling. Their membership is over 8000. They spend £30,000 a year in benevolent Grants, and do not ignore in their annual distribution the calls of outside charities. The democratic spirit which prompted them to fight for civic freedom in 1605 has developed with the times, and their doors are now open to every citizen who wishes to join in the good work. All the learned professions are well represented in their ranks, and no Deacon is received with a more cordial welcome on taking his seat in the Trades House than one who is already a Fellow of the ancient Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

GLASGOW MEDICAL MEN AND LITERATURE.

By W. STEWART.

THE printing press did not reach Glasgow till 1638. For many years thereafter almost all the books sent out from it were prescriptions for the healing of souls ("Therapeutica Sacra" was the title of one of them): the bodies were left in the care of their uninstructed owners, backed by the skill, when they cared to employ it, of the members of Peter Lowe's Faculty, or of the ignorant pretenders whom it was Peter's function in life to exterminate. It is significant that the collector of Glasgow books bases his library upon "The Last Battell of the Soule in Death," a book not printed in Glasgow, but written by a famous minister of the city, who was to write many more. The first piece of Glasgow printing was a "Protestation" by the General Assembly of the Church in 1638, which abolished Episcopacy; and at least seven-eighths of the output onward to the end of the seventeenth century were ecclesiastical or theological in character. Even Peter Lowe's "Discourse of the Whole Art of Chyrurgerie," which went into several editions up till as late as 1654, was never once printed here.

Many valuable contributions to medical literature have been made by members of the profession associ-

ated with Glasgow; but of these works it is not for a layman to speak. What he can do, however, is to call attention to doctors of medicine who have brought fame to themselves and to the city by their labours in connection with the production of books and literature.

About 1740 a young doctor, Alexander Wilson, went from St. Andrews to London, where he became interested in typefounding—an art upon which, as then practised, he thought he could improve. He returned to his native city and set up a foundry. This venture proved so successful that he was compelled to remove to Glasgow for the convenience of an Irish trade that had grown up, and which ultimately fell by lot to his partner, who removed to Dublin. Wilson thus became sole proprietor of the foundry at Camlachie, and in time he produced there types of the highest excellence. These were turned to the finest account by the brothers Foulis, the famous printers, in books which still mark the highest point in Scottish typography. These books, as was the fashion of the time, were chiefly the works of classical authors, edited by professors of the University; they circulated all over the Continent, and so *types écossais* gained fame among the scholars of Europe and their printers. Dr. Wilson latterly became Professor of Astronomy in the University, and carried on his foundry within the college walls.

A member of the profession who had an astonishing career, and who left as his memorial a great work in bookish history, was Robert Watt. A farmer's drudge at eleven, later a quarryman's assistant, and at nineteen a working joiner, Watt bequeathed to the

world when he died in 1819, at the early age of forty-five, not only medical writings of real importance at the time, but an unpublished work of immense bibliographical value, the "Bibliotheca Britannica." This work represented a new method in the presentation of bibliographical lore, and it is still authoritative. The late Dr. James Finlayson made both the profession and local historians his debtors by his monographs, at once minutely accurate and tactfully sympathetic, on Dr. Watt and Maister Peter Lowe.

But the medical man of Glasgow connection whose literary fame is of the widest range and most enduring quality is Tobias Smollett, whose failure in medicine made him the greatest rival to Fielding in fiction. Born in 1721 in the Vale of Leven, he served apprenticeship to a famous Glasgow surgeon, and afterwards proceeded to London carrying in his pocket a tragedy with a *motif* that has inspired many poets to dramatic utterance—the assassination of James I. of Scotland. He found theatrical producers as shy then as now; and Smollett became surgeon's mate in the Cumberland 80-gun ship of war. In this capacity he took part in the disastrous expedition against Carthagera, of which a description forms a notable part of his first novel, "Roderick Random." Abandoning the navy, Smollett tried medicine in London and at Bath, but without success, so he settled down at Chelsea to become, in Thackeray's words, "reviewer and historian, critic, medical writer, poet, and pamphleteer." Thackeray's enumeration of rôles was incomplete, for Smollett was greatest of all as novelist. "Roderick Random," "Peregrine

Pickle," "Ferdinand Count Fathom," and "Humphrey Clinker" are his most important contributions to the fiction of the English language, and they are of enduring quality.

It cannot be often in the history of literature that one man in any profession has had among his apprentices two youths who have made themselves famous as novelists. Yet this was the fortune of John Gordon, a Glasgow surgeon, who acted as training master to Tobias Smollett (whom he once spoke of with dubious admiration as "my ain bubbly-nosed callant"), and John Moore, whose third son made a bigger splash in the unlettered world as the hero of *Corunna* and of the burial ode that thrilled our juvenility by telling how

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light
And the lanterns dimly burning.

Dr. John Moore, whose literary fame depends mainly on "*Zeluco*," took to the army as the medium of practising his profession, served in the hospitals in the Low Countries, and afterwards practised in Paris, where he had been household surgeon to the British Ambassador. He returned to Glasgow on his former employer's invitation to take a partnership in the business, and, unlike Smollett, succeeded in his original profession, and made only a moderate show in literature. Later he travelled with the young Duke of Hamilton on the Continent, and at the end of the tour settled down in London, where he had a successful practice. "*Zeluco*," his most important book, is now forgotten by

all but the literary historian, and his other writings even by that patient toiler; but Dr. John Moore will live in the history of letters as the man who drew from Robert Burns the autobiographical letter that forms the starting point of every "life" of the poet. Burns, who sometimes allowed his enthusiasm to outrun his excellent critical capacity, thought so highly of his friend's novel that he contemplated "a comparative view of you, Fielding, Richardson, and Smollett, in your different qualities and merits as novel-writers. Original strokes," he tells Dr. Moore, "that strongly depict the human heart is your and Fielding's province beyond any other novelist I have perused. Richardson, indeed, might perhaps be excepted; but, unhappily, his *dramatis personæ* are beings of some other world." It cannot be said that posterity has accepted Burns's view. Curiously, Burns's official biographer was a member of the profession, James Currie, of Liverpool, who took his degree of M.D. at Glasgow College. Useful additions, too, have been made to Burnsiana in "Burns's Chloris: A Reminiscence," by James Adams, M.D., who had little need to plead "in deprecation of criticism" of his little book that his exercise in writing had been "restricted to dry professional and scientific monographs"; and in "Robert Burns and the Medical Profession," by William Findlay, M.D. Both these writers practised their art in this city.

The famous brothers, John and William Hunter, both students of surgery at Glasgow, both writers of books on professional subjects, though not in general literature, were both collectors, and both

perpetuated their name to the vulgar by bequeathing their collections to institutions that have ensured their preservation. To Glasgow—thanks to Government indifference to an offer of the gift to London—came the wonderful collection of coins, books, pictures, &c., of William Hunter; and these are now housed in our University. The coin cabinet has been partially described in magnificent volumes by Dr. George Macdonald; the manuscripts in the Hunterian Library have also been described in a catalogue begun by John Young, M.D., a former curator of the Museum, and completed after his death as a memorial to the compiler; the books in the collection will soon have a similar guide—it is well forward. Dr. Young, who was a crisp and caustic writer, made the Library the subject of an address to the subscribers to Stirling's Library in Glasgow; and that address has been included with others to form a minor memorial volume of Dr. Young. William Hunter was many years in advance of his time as a collector, or he would not have been able to bring together—probably at what would now be an insignificant expense for such treasures—the coins or books that we know. Dr. Young roughly estimated the books belonging to the various periods as 381 works (not volumes) dated prior to 1500—incunabula, as the experts call them; 249 between the century and 1525; 1715 published in the next seventy-five years; and 1486 of the following century. In addition there are in round figures some 7000 volumes of professional books and general literature. “Everything was preserved: endless controversies and squibs regarding

a notable fraud of the day, the rabbit-woman of Godalming, vaccination and inoculation, a charming gathering of all the objurgatory language that medical men were (perhaps are) capable of applying to each other when crossed in debate or anticipated in discovery." These, however, were but the trivia of the Library: thirteen Caxtons and numerous works coveted by the bibliophiles of to-day provide a substantial balance to lesser things, however interesting in themselves. Dr. Young could and did rhapsodise over his treasures and the "judicious lavishness" of the collector; he could also permit himself to anathematise fools, as when he avers that "we cannot wish well to the soul of the man who carefully washed out the name of the former owner of the French *Roman de la Rose* for the sake of recording his own insignificance." We in our day can be grateful for Dr. Young's enthusiasm in both these forms of expression. But the vigorous curator was not the only medical man inspired by the Hunters, for another one, George R. Mather, M.D., became the biographer of the two brothers. Dr. Mather was an East End practitioner, much loved in his own district, a man of fine literary taste, and one of the founders of the Glasgow Sir Walter Scott Club. A niece of the Hunters, though not in medicine—as, indeed, she could not then be—yet living in a professional atmosphere, her brother being Matthew Baillie, M.D., had great fame as a poet in her day. Now Joanna Baillie must be written down as one of the "inheritors of unfulfilled renown."

Another writer who had a doctor of medicine for

biographer was Thomas Campbell, the greatest of the numerous poets of Glasgow, whose place in literary history should, in the opinion of excellent judges, stand higher than it does to-day. Not only as a poet, but as a maker of phrases that are household words, Campbell should be remembered. It was he who told us that "coming events cast their shadows before," that "'tis distance lends enchantment to the view," that "to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die," that "broken hearts die slow," and gave us many another such jewelled generality. Like Ossian, he, in Wordsworth's phrase,

Sang of battles and the breath
Of stormy war and violent death ;

and Hohenlinden and the Battle of the Baltic live in the public memory because he wrote of them in vivid and breathlessly rhythmic verse. And he, too, as some one has said, is secure of an "immortality of quotation." Though more than eighty years have elapsed since Campbell's biography by William Beattie, M.D., was published, the work is still authoritative. But if some other medical man cares to undertake a new "life" of the poet he will find, if not a great deal of new material, not available in Beattie's day, at least a new critical standard in the appraisal of poetry.

Thomas Campbell was three times Lord Rector of Glasgow University—a prophet with honour in his own house—and in celebration of the third election his enthusiastic supporters formed a Campbell Club. In writing about a deputation from the Club that waited upon him when he was on a visit to Glasgow, he says—

“ Among the invitations which I much regret being unable to accept is one from Samuel H——, editor of the *Glasgow Argus*, a flaming *Tory*, but a most original, honest fellow, whom the very Radicals like. Sam is a sort of Falstaff, without either his knavery or his drunkenness. His facetiousness is a godsend in relieving the fudge of a public dinner. . . . Tory as he is, he supported me in my election to the Rectorship, and when some waggish enemy published that my mother had been a ‘washerwoman in the Goose-dubs of Glasgow,’ Samuel’s zeal to repel the calumny was perfectly amusing.”

Samuel H—— was Samuel Hunter, who for thirty-four years was editor, not of the *Argus*, a Radical newspaper, but of the *Glasgow Herald*, and the greatest of the city’s public characters, socially and politically, of his day. He, too, was a medical man, and had served as an army surgeon in Ireland during the ’98. Glasgow had, indeed, the distinction of having two doctors of medicine as newspaper editors during the first half of the nineteenth century, for James M’Conechy, M.D., was for twenty-three years editor of the *Glasgow Courier*. In addition to editing a number of books, he was the biographer and editor of William Motherwell, poet and literary antiquary, who had preceded him in the editorship of the *Courier*.

Of Thomas Garnett, M.D., who was a professor at Anderson’s College here, it will suffice to say that he was the author of a “Tour through Scotland.” Some local topographers assert that he gave his name to the region of the city known as Garnethill; but

I am not prepared to invite controversy by putting that forward as my own view.

If David Patoun, physician in Glasgow, did not himself write, he provided, in the person of his son, the subject for Lockhart's delightful elegiac ballad, the "Lament for Captain Paton," which is still "said or sung" by lovers of Old Glasgow, and which one eminent obstetrician of to-day has been heard to recite in public.

Recent writers of great attraction in their separate ways were William Findlay, M.D. (whose pen-name was "George UMBER"), and William Gemmell, M.B. Dr. Findlay—already mentioned as a contributor to Burns literature—was rather rated beyond his merits when an ardent admirer characterised him as the Scottish Charles Lamb; but his "In My City Garden" is full of delightful touches and of intense sympathy with struggling humanity—characteristics that pervaded the verse which he used to read to the Glasgow Ballad Club and to print in the newspapers. Dr. Gemmell's tastes took an antiquarian turn, and the results of his careful research were given to the public in his notes on the "Early Views of Glasgow"—drawings and engravings executed in the Foulis Academy of Art which was founded in the University of Glasgow in 1754, exactly fourteen years before the institution of the Royal Academy in London—and in his erudite little volume, "The Oldest House in Glasgow." This is the history of the building known as Provand's Lordship, which now houses a society concerned with the maintenance of Scottish history and tradition—and rights. A sad loss to local history and

literature was caused by the death, in 1918, on service, of Hugh A. M'Lean, M.B. A few papers on local matters attest his interest in and knowledge of bygone Glasgow, and his potentialities as a bibliographer are evidenced by his work on "Robert Urie, Printer in Glasgow," a telling example of how laborious work intelligently directed can produce attractive results even in what appear to the ordinary man the unattractive fields of bibliography.

In this brief, and doubtless incomplete, story of what members of the medical profession have done for intellectual culture in work associated with Glasgow no mention has been made of those whose writings have dealt with professional or scientific subjects: that is the task of a member of the Faculty. But, such as it is, this account may serve to show that the disciples of Æsculapius connected with our city and University have been not unworthy—in a more humble way, perhaps—of a profession that numbered in its ranks Sir Thomas Browne, John Brown of "Rab and His Friends," and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A SKETCH OF ART IN GLASGOW. 1600-1922.

By T. C. F. BROTCHE, Superintendent Art Galleries and
Museums.

A CELEBRATED living poet, after a recent inspection of the Art Galleries at Kelvingrove, expressed to me his amazement in what he termed "discovering" such a treasure-house of Art. In answer to the obvious query, was this his first visit to Glasgow, he said, "No," and added, "I have passed several times through the city travelling north, but I never imagined that this somewhat grey town (it was a "rainy" day when blankness, uniformity, and drabness exasperate the nerves) was so rich in the æsthetic elements of life." Exactly. Our poetical traveller is typical of many travellers on the great north road. Yet, to the pilgrim who cares to halt for a space, there will be revealed, perchance, a vision of things other than those associated with the day-long grinding of the mills and workshops. It may be that in the distant future there will arise an artist to whom the suggestiveness and humanity of the feverish life of the streets and the factories and the yards will mean a discovered treasure. Out of these grim and grimy notes of the modern city and cities there may blossom forth a new æstheticism—if the

painter be great enough to handle greatly the passing pageant of the business age; but the task is titanic when we think, as think we must, upon the fresh beauty of the green meadows and the bluebells and daisies which gem the banks of the wimpling burns. Certainly it is curious to note how most of the great triumphs of art have been won in cities, and in cities where life was oftentimes busy and complex. So it was in the marts of the Middle Ages, Bruges, Amsterdam, and Venice; and so it is in the great modern mart, Glasgow of to-day, vibrant if inexplicable to those who gaze upon the gulf that separates seemingly the lives of the massed citizens from poetry and the vision splendid.

Art is an elastic word. If we regard it in its wider and, I think, more clarifying sense, not confining it to the putting of paint on canvas, then the history of art in Glasgow carries us far back upon the pathway of time. In one of the city kirkyards there is preserved a rich collection of sculptured stones, probably the finest collection in Britain, with the exception of those at Iona. These stones embrace recumbent cross-slabs, erect cross-slabs, cross-shafts, a finely sculptured sarcophagus, and four hog-backed stones, the latter, strange relics, puzzling to the archæologist and the antiquary in their suggestion of a vanished life and civilisation and art. The stones, of which there are about forty, show a beautiful variety of decorative design, including interlaced work, key patterns, zoomorphs, and figure subjects. They date approximately from the sixth to the tenth century, and their presence postulates the existence on the banks



Virgin and Child—*Botticelli*



Head of a Boy—*Frans Hals*

of the river Clyde during the early Christian age of a community tolerably advanced in those arts which lend a gracious sweetness to communal life. Casts of the sarcophagus and the hog-backed monuments and one of the fine standing crosses are to be seen at Kelvingrove.

A whole wilderness of barren centuries separates the sculptors of these stones from the years when we discover what may be described legitimately as the first reference to " painting " of which there is any record in our city. In the burgh records of Glasgow of 1574, in connection with an action raised by one " Maister Robert Herbertson " to recover certain portions of his mother's property, mention is made of " ane brod paynted upon ye samyn ye Image of our Lady." The " brod " (board) is the earliest " painting " associated with the city; the next reference is equally modest. It is also from the burgh records, where, under date 12th June, 1641, we read, " On the said day ordains the threasaurer to have ane warrand to pay to James Colquhoun fyve dollouris (dollars) for drawing of the portrait of the town to be sent to Holland." I suspect that the " portrait " means really a map of the town, and that it was intended possibly for Blaeu's Atlas, published later on at Amsterdam.

After the storms of the Reformation had blown over, the Town Council made its bow as a patron of Art. In the year 1627 a new Tolbooth or Town's House was completed—the tall, square-crowned tower at the Cross belonged to this Tolbooth—and for the decoration of the Council Chamber therein royal portraits, which still form part of the Cor-

poration collection of pictures, were from time to time obtained. In the year 1670 the Town Council resolved to purchase from London portraits of Charles I. and Charles II. "for the town's use." The portrait of the reigning monarch—from the brush of Lely—was promptly procured; that of his father was not received till 1677, when it was hung in the "Councell hous with the rest now thair." We do not know exactly what "the rest" included, but as one of the series extant of royal effigies which adorned the walls of the Councell Hous is a portrait of James VI. and I., inscribed and dated 1618, we may conclude that it formed one of "the rest." Although the magistrates of Glasgow were stern Covenanters and Presbyterians, they seem to have manifested in their eagerness to obtain royal portraits a facile loyalty worthy of the "Vicar of Bray."

In addition to the royal canvases, Allan Ramsay, son of the author of "The Gentle Shepherd," was commissioned to paint for the town the portrait of Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, one of the Commissioners of the Treaty of Union. These portraits now adorn the corridors of the Kelvingrove Art Gallery.

The earliest "portrait" we possess of the city appears in Slezer's "*Theatrum Scotiæ*," published in 1693. Slezer was a native of Holland. He came to Scotland in 1669, and had an appointment in the Army. While in Scotland he did many sketches, "prospects of the royal castles and palaces, cities, burrows, universities, towns, and hospitals." These were engraved by Robert White, of London, and





The Foulis Academy, Glasgow, 1753
(One of the earliest Art Schools in Britain)

issued in book form, with letterpress in Latin—no scholar would have deigned to look at the book had the descriptions been in honest English—by Sir Robert Sibbald. So pleased were the members of Parliament with the publication that an Act was passed to defray its expenses; and promises of patronage were given freely by the King, his son the Duke of York, and many eminent noblemen. Alas for the promises of Princes and Parliaments. Poor Slezer's book would not sell; the money voted by Parliament did not reach him; his pay as Captain of Artillery was "cut" by one-third, and at last he was forced to flee from his creditors to the Sanctuary at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, where he remained in seclusion and poverty until his death in 1717. Such was the fate of the artist to whose skill we owe the earliest drawings of Glasgow. These drawings are of great interest, one of them showing the old Glasgow College, which was founded in 1450, and stood in the High Street of Glasgow until 1870, when the handsome pile on Gilmorehill, overlooking the Kelvin, was thrown open to students.

The first real attempt to foster art in Glasgow was the establishment, in 1753, of the Glasgow Academy of the Fine Arts by the brothers Robert and Andrew Foulis, the celebrated printers. This school of art was opened in a room granted by the University fifteen years before the founding of the Royal Academy of Arts in London, and it was really the first effective art school in Scotland. Although disastrous to its promoters and patrons, it exercised a distinct influence on the progress of art culture in

Scotland. The brothers Foulis brought to their school teachers from abroad, and collected, at great expense, pictures, casts, and engravings for their students to copy. After a struggle of twenty-two years, and despite the countenance of the University and the substantial support of some Glasgow merchants, the scheme ended in failure. Andrew died in 1775, and in the following year Robert, while on his way home after the disappointing result of the sale of his art collection in London, died broken-hearted in Edinburgh. Two Academy pupils, David Allan and James Tassie, attained distinction. David Allan, who was called the Scottish Hogarth, from his skill in the delineation of the manners and customs of the Scottish peasantry, is now best remembered for his illustrations for Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd." Three examples of his work are in the Kelvingrove water-colour collection. Modelling was a feature of the course in the Foulis Academy, and there James Tassie found his particular bent. It is interesting to note that subsequently he became assistant to Dr. Quin, Professor of Physics in Dublin, and together they invented the glass paste which Tassie used for those famous medallions in which he preserved the features of so many eminent men of his age. Tassie was the first to take a plaster cast of the celebrated Portland Vase. In Kelvingrove Gallery are to be seen numerous examples of his medallion portraits, and one of his reproductions of the Portland Vase.

After the failure of the Foulis venture, there was no attempt made for some time to cultivate art in the city. A medical man may be said to have given



Adoration of The Magi—*Antonello da Messina*, 1460



Danae or The Tower of Brass—*Sir E. Burne-Jones*



a fresh impetus to the latent æsthetic sense when, in 1807, the celebrated Dr. William Hunter bequeathed to the University of Glasgow the collections, literary and artistic, formed by him. The collection embraced, in addition to Natural History, a valuable library of early printed books and MSS., a remarkable series of coins and medals, portfolios of engravings, and a small cabinet of pictures. An appropriate building was erected for the conservation and display of the Hunter relics, and thus, at an early period in the nineteenth century, a small but carefully selected collection of pictures was made available for the public of Glasgow. The efforts of the Foulis brothers were premature. They were put forth just as the city was “*birsin yont*” upon its great industrial and commercial career. But now wealth was abundant, and with it came that cultured leisure which fosters art. In 1821 an influential body of merchant princes formed an “Institution for the Promoting and Encouraging of the Fine Arts in the West of Scotland.” The functions of this institution were limited to holding exhibitions in two successive years, 1821-1822. Three years subsequently the Glasgow Dilettante Society was formed (1825), and in 1828 held its first West of Scotland Exhibition of the works of living artists. The exhibitions of this society continued in regular succession until 1838, in which year it ceased to struggle for an unresponsive public. Again, in 1840, a body was formed, under the name of the West of Scotland Academy. It was composed of artists and laymen, and held its first exhibition in 1841, and its thirteenth—and last—in

1853. A little later a new association was formed, whose primary aim was to provide a building in which art exhibitions could be carried on. Two exhibitions were held in 1853-1854 and 1854-1855, but the Crimean War was on, and art, as usual, had to take a back seat when "holy and righteous" militarism ruled the roost.

In 1861 was held the first annual show of the Institute of the Fine Arts. The object of this association was, and is, to diffuse among all classes a taste for art generally, but especially for contemporary art, and this purpose the Institute fulfils by means of annual exhibitions. In the year 1879 the Institute was incorporated under the Companies Act, and in 1896 Queen Victoria, in recognition of the services rendered to art during its thirty-six years' existence, graciously empowered it to use the title "Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts," by which it is now known. Around the exhibitions of the Institute a native race of artists rallied, and to them artists from afar were attracted, and so have these exhibitions come to be recognised and profoundly respected by art-lovers as the exhibitions of "The Glasgow School."

In connection with the early history of the Corporation Art Collection three names stand out conspicuously—Archibald M'Lellan, William Ewing, and John Graham-Gilbert. The permanent art gallery of Glasgow became a realisation when, on the 15th May, 1856, the Town Council resolved to acquire by purchase a block of buildings in Sauchiehall Street, with the collection of sculpture and pictures at that time known as the M'Lellan Gal-

leries. Archibald M'Lellan was a coachbuilder. He was more; he was an æsthetic soul, a lover of art, and a keen and discriminating judge of pictures. The great work of his life was not coach-building for "the great"; it was the foundation of what is now known as the M'Lellan collection of pictures: he devoted a large slice of his life to the accumulation of this remarkable collection.

The M'Lellan collection was formed during the second quarter of the past century, and at a period when the value and permanent importance of the great masters were recognised by few, and when it was not the fashion to patronise Rembrandt, Rubens, and Raphael, and when it was quite unnecessary for the recognition of culture to talk glibly of Botticelli and the Bellini. It is to the everlasting credit of M'Lellan that he recognised the true artistic value of works of art when they were neglected by the so-called "cultured" wiseacres and leaders of taste! It was the ambition of M'Lellan to establish in Glasgow a gallery of art for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, and to bequeath it for public use at the time of his death.

On his decease, the Town Council, amid a storm of opposition, agreed to purchase the buildings erected by M'Lellan for £29,500, and the pictures therein for £15,000. Thus what were the M'Lellan Galleries became the Corporation Art Galleries. Within a month of the purchase Mr. William Ewing, in redemption of a pledge he had given conditional on the completion of the acquisition, presented thirty works; and in 1874 the remainder of his valuable collection passed to the Corporation,

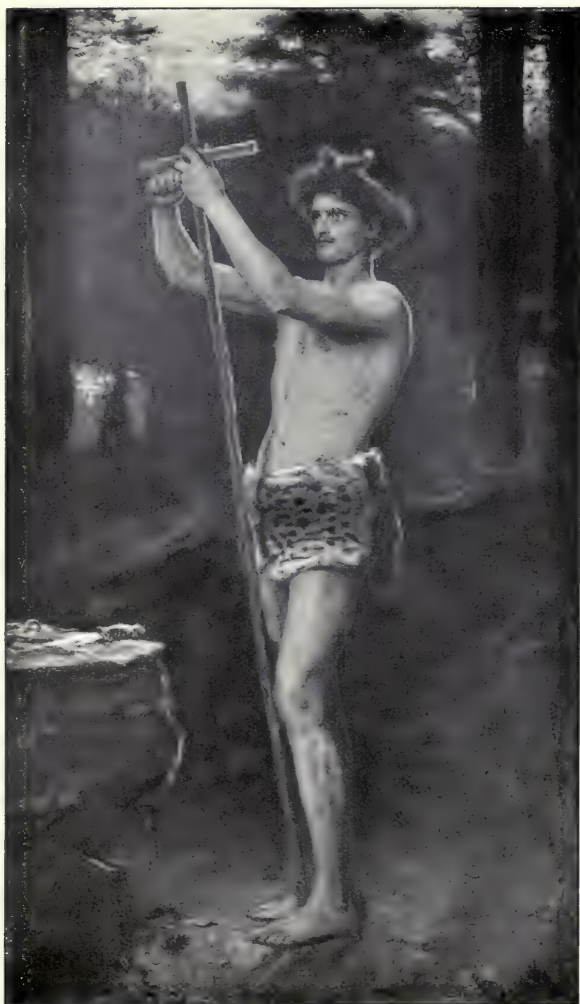
and now forms a notable feature of the city's art collection. The Ewing bequest was followed in 1877 by that of the widow of John Graham-Gilbert, R.S.A., a collection of pictures of tremendous value.

Some little time after these acquisitions, the Town Council thought it desirable to obtain expert opinion upon their value, and Sir Charles Robinson, Her Majesty's Surveyor of Pictures, was asked to examine and report on the condition and value of the works. I quote his concluding sentences:—"I apprehend that the aggregate in Glasgow constitutes the most interesting and valuable provincial public collection in the kingdom; nor do I think I am exaggerating when I say that I think that the Corporation Gallery, when better known, will take rank as a collection of European importance." Since that report was made many patriotic citizens have added to the value of the collection. The family of James Reid, of Hydepark Locomotive Works, "in affectionate and grateful remembrance of their father," gifted a collection of pictures which had been acquired by the father at a cost of £22,723. In this gift are included Corot's masterpiece, "Pastorale, Souvenir d'Italie," Turner's "Modern Italy," and Israel's "Frugal Meal."

To the art wealth of Glasgow, following upon the Reid gift, there have to be added numerous and important gifts and bequests, which have added to the comprehensiveness and importance of the Corporation Art Galleries. Among these gifts are the Donald Collection, valued at about £40,000, comprising pictures by Millet, Corot, Turner, Orchardson, Troyon, and Dupre; the



Going to Work—*Jean Francois Millet*



The Forerunner—*Sir John Millais, P.R.A.*



The Frugal Meal—*Josef Israels*



A Highland Funeral—Sir James Guthrie, R.S.A.

Smellie Collection of fifty-three pictures, embracing examples of water-colours of Turner, David Cox, George Barrett, Cattermole, Peter de Wint, Blommers, Maris, Israels, and Neuhuys; the Teacher bequest, comprising 117 pictures of the modern British and Continental schools; twenty-three pictures given under the deed of assignation by Bailie A. G. Macdonald, and of high importance as examples of the most eminent of our local artists; and other important bequests and gifts, such as the Graham Young, Mrs. Janet Rodger, the Misses Anderson, the Alexander Hill, Sir Charles Tennant, William Connal, James Orrock, Miss Urquhart, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. John Elder, Mrs. J. C. Arnot, and Mr. W. A. Sandby, who gifted five fine water-colours by Paul Sandby, the father of British water-colour painting.

The crowning achievement of Glasgow was the erection in Kelvingrove Park of the Art Galleries and Museum, which was inaugurated as the central Art Gallery of the city of Glasgow on the 25th October, 1902. In connection with and under the administration of Kelvingrove, there are four district museums—Camphill, People's Palace, Tollcross, and Mosesfield. How these institutions are appreciated by the citizens is demonstrated by the number of visitors. In 1921 the visitors to Kelvingrove numbered 2,114,000, and the total for the three institutions was close upon three millions.

While the art wealth of Glasgow has been growing steadily through gifts and benefactions, direct purchases by the Corporation continue to add significant and important features. Among the more

outstanding purchases of recent years made by the Art Galleries Committee of the Corporation have been Whistler's "Carlyle," Ruben's "Boar Hunt," Walter Crane's "Briar Rose," Strang's "Nymph and Shepherd," and Nicholson's "Carolina." Last year a Print Department was added to the Kelvingrove Galleries. Many valuable gifts of etchings and drawings have been forthcoming, and among the more prominent were over three hundred prints of Durer, Rembrandt, Ostade, Meryon, Cameron, Bone, and so on, from John Innes; large and important collections from John Currie, Miss Walton, Richard Edmiston, W. A. Walcot; and fifty fine and rare prints from the late William Strang.

In a word, the Glasgow Gallery is one of which the citizens have just reason to be proud. It must be taken into account in reckoning the art wealth of the race; and it affords valuable material for tracing the history of the leading schools of European art from the sixteenth century to the present day.



The Cathedral before the removal of the Western Towers

ECCLESIASTICAL GLASGOW IN PRE-REFORMATION TIMES.

By JOHN EDWARDS, LL.D.

GLASGOW, as a city, has its roots in the Christian Church. The stream known as the “ Mellindonor ” (now Molindinar, and entirely covered over) and the sloping green banks on its sides were inducing factors leading St. Ninian, ere the Romans had left Britain to consecrate with missionary zeal a Christian cemetery here. This cemetery, with its little chapel among the heather, was the nucleus from which Glasgow sprang. In the sixth century the patron saint—St. Kentigern, known by his endearing appellation St. Mungo—is found re-establishing Christianity on the earlier foundation. St. Mungo was a contemporary of St. Columba, and the two are said to have met at the Molindinar, and the great city “ owes its existence to the earthen rath and wattled church which St. Kentigern erected by the Mellindonor stream, beside the old cemetery of St. Ninian.”

For five hundred years thereafter records are wanting, and we are brought down to the twelfth century, the reign of David I. The West of Scotland became for several hundred years, between the death of St. Kentigern and the accession of King Malcolm Ceanmore, a prey to invading Picts, Danes,

Scots, and Saxons. But the old population remained, and whenever settled Government was assured the Christian Church again raised its head. Indeed, its influence was instrumental in establishing a more peaceful state.

King David caused inquiry to be made into the earlier possessions of the See, and a Cathedral was raised and dedicated to St. Kentigern. Its consecration took place upon 7th July, 1136. Of this building nothing remains above ground. But about sixty years after a second Cathedral was erected upon the site of the former, during the episcopate of Bishop Ioscelin, and was dedicated in 1197. Of it some relics are still visible.

The Church as a living, active force in early Glasgow is thus clearly indicated. It brought cathedral builders here and collected funds for the pious work. These were expended as they came in, and, as Scotland was a poor country with a comparatively small population, the building went on by fits and starts for upwards of three hundred years.

One of the early bishops, Herbert, who was consecrated in 1147, is notable for having caused to be written a "Life of St. Kentigern," of which unfortunately, only a fragment survives. He also made researches into the past history of the See, and devoted attention to the constitution of the Cathedral chapter, which he based on that of Sarum.

The bishops of Glasgow are, with few exceptions, men who played an important part in the history of the country. As prelates and as lords of barony and regality they occupied a high position locally,

and through the favour of the successive Kings of Scotland, and in virtue of their education and abilities, they were trusted advisers holding in many cases high administrative offices in the realm. The ecclesiastical history of Glasgow in pre-Reformation times centres in the Cathedral and its bishops. There were no monasteries, properly so-called, here. The Dominicans or Black-friars had a friary in High Street, on the east side, and west of that street were situated the house and garden of the Franciscans or Grey-friars. These latter arrived towards the end of the fifteenth century, and although they belonged to the Observantine or Reformed branch of the Order, yet they were not successful in preventing the breaking out of the storm which in a few years swept them and the Dominicans away.

But some words must be said regarding the pre-Reformation Church in Glasgow as a patriotic and enlightening asset. In the War of Independence the clergy sided with Bruce, and in a special manner Robert Wischart, Bishop of Glasgow (1271-1316), known as the warrior bishop, championed the popular cause, and he was not without local followers in this contest. It is safe to say that ecclesiastical support in the West of Scotland contributed largely to the successful issue of the struggle. In difficult circumstances, created in great part by the murder of John Comyn, the clergy followed the lead of Bishop Wischart, and thus religious sanction, which counted for much, was given to the fight for freedom.

Bishop Walter Wardlaw, who ruled the diocese for twenty years, at the end of the fourteenth

century, was Secretary to King David II., and had been a Lecturer on Philosophy in the University of Paris. As Scotland adhered to the Anti-Pope during the great Schism, he was created a cardinal by Clement VII. in 1383. He and Cardinal David Beaton are the only Scottish cardinals known to history in pre-Reformation times.

Another prominent prelate who did much to increase the prestige of the little city was Bishop William Turnbull (1447-1454). He obtained from King James II., who was an honorary canon of the Cathedral, a grant of the city and barony of Glasgow, and lands of Bishop's Forest in pure regality, thus becoming as a secular noble still more powerful within his diocese. This additional power and influence he used to good purpose for the advancement of the city, both in learning and commerce. Turnbull, as is well known, procured the Bull of Nicholas V. (7th January, 1451) founding the University.

From these examples, taken at random, the conclusion may be drawn that the protection and fostering care of a succession of powerful ecclesiastics, many of them statesmen in high office, were of great value to the community. It should be noted as an indication of the increasing dignity and importance of the See that during the episcopate of Robert Blacader (1483-1508) Glasgow was raised to the dignity of a Metropolitan church, and he became archbishop, with the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, and Lismore (Argyll) as suffragans. At this period the See was, in wealth and dignity, at its highest. The chapter numbered

thirty-three members, being the largest in Scotland. Each prebendary had a separate prebend besides his share, as a canon, of the Cathedral in the common estate. Some fifty years afterwards the fact that there were now two archiepiscopal Sees in Scotland led to disgraceful scenes in the Cathedral of Glasgow.

The sixteenth century ushers in the coming of the Reformation. But the ecclesiastical activity in Glasgow at that time gave little indication of the impending collapse of the old Church. In the fifteenth century there was throughout Scotland a revival in church building, but it did not extend to Glasgow. At the beginning of the following century, however, two religious foundations were instituted. The first was a hospital and chaplainry, founded by Roland Blacader, Sub-Dean of Glasgow, and a nephew of Archbishop Blacader. Minute details of the provisions of the foundation are preserved, and are set forth in Renwick's and Lindsay's "History of Glasgow." The hospital, situated outside the North Port of the city, is described as "a house of the poor and indigent casually coming thereto." The second was the collegiate foundation on the south side of St. Tenew's-gate (now Tron-gate), dedicated to the Virgin Mary and to her mother, St. Anne. Its founder was James Houstoun, Sub-Dean of Glasgow from 1527 till 1551. This was a very important gift to the Church, and the building must have been spacious, as its full equipment by 1548 consisted of a provost, eleven canons or prebendaries, and three choristers.

But this religious zeal came too late, and little

more than ten years after the completion of this foundation the Protestant Reformation overturned the Roman Church in Scotland. One of the immediate effects was a diminution of the importance and outward prosperity of Glasgow. A large source of its wealth had been connected with the Church and its ceremonial observances, and after the Reformation there remained at first nothing to take its place. The numerous and well-appointed manse of the beneficed clergy and the houses of the Dominicans and Franciscans were in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral. With the change of religion the great majority of the clergy and friars took their departure or were expelled. Their habitations were left deserted, and thus one of the most flourishing and pleasant quarters of the town soon became ruinous.

But our citizens did not sit still under this temporary depression. Action was taken, measures were devised to restore the trade of the town. A commission was appointed by Act of the Scottish Parliament, and this resulted in bringing back in some measure the commercial importance of the north part of the city, and by and by other sources were developed, so that in the advancing progress of the country Glasgow had its full share.

BUSINESS LIFE IN GLASGOW.

A RUN ROUND THE EXCHANGES.

By G. B. PRIMROSE.

MOTORING into Glasgow from almost any point of the compass you read the same story on the passing mile-stones. It is so many miles to Glasgow Royal Exchange. Why has the Royal Exchange been singled out for this distinction? Well, it was in existence before any of the great railway termini in Glasgow, before the University rose proudly on its present site, before the Municipal Buildings spread themselves across all one side of George Square. But principally is it advertised at every mile of road running north and south and east and west, because it is the hub of the many-spoked wheel of Glasgow commerce.

It is commerce that has made Glasgow big and wealthy. Take away its commerce and you take away the mainspring of its being. Fitting is it, therefore, that people should regard the very heart of the city as that place where the representatives of all the leading trades and industries can daily come together. There is no need to describe the history or architectural features of Glasgow Royal Exchange. Sufficient is it to say on these points that the high-roofed and impressively pillared hall in which an important part of the world's business affairs is

transacted faces Queen Street, and partly occupies the site a hundred or more years ago of an old-world garden.

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDER.

One has talked of business being done in Glasgow Royal Exchange. What kind of business? If you are wishing to build an ocean liner, go into the Royal Exchange and you will meet members of several firms willing to make the steel plates for it. If you are wanting timber for its decks or sheets for its ventilators, you will almost instantly knock up against the people who can provide these needs. Perhaps you have a cargo of coal to send to South America. In the Royal Exchange you will find many men eager to ship it for you. Or perhaps you yourself are a shipowner, and are looking for a cargo. There is no place you are more likely to pick it up than on the floor of the Royal Exchange. Firms with great blast furnaces for the production of pig-iron, firms that turned out a heavy proportion of the British munitions used in winning the war, firms owning rich coalfields, firms with whole fleets of steamers at their disposal, machinery makers, whisky producers, shale oil manufacturers, cotton merchants—the representatives of all are daily jostling shoulders with each other in the crowded floors of the Glasgow Royal Exchange.

Time was when the merchant princes of Glasgow were not content to be merely represented on 'Change. They attended daily in person. Then, according to unofficial history, the passports for admission through the building's portals were a frock coat, a silk hat, and a membership card. Now, two

of these adjuncts are seldom seen. The membership card is open sesame enough. Exchange business devolves largely on sales managers and other members of the staff rather than on the principals. It is said that the telephone was responsible for bringing this change about. When the head of a firm wants to transact business with other heads of firms, he does not require, as in the old days, to hunt them up on 'Change. He merely tells his clerk to ring them up.

REGULATION WEAR.

All the same, the Royal Exchange includes the names of many wealthy and also well-to-do men on its membership. This was frequently seen in the bumper response to war funds in the years of the great conflict, and it is seen in the stylish total subscribed in the Royal Exchange Derby sweepstakes. As a rule, no sartorial clue is given by the men of money in the Royal Exchange. Men who have shuffled about its floors in shabby garb for years very often cause a much bigger sensation after they are buried than they ever did alive. That is when it requires six figures to represent their fortune under the headline "Glasgow Estates" in the local daily press. The most striking examples of the tailor's art are generally sported by youths who occupy quite minor positions in the firms that they represent. But, as a rule, in these cases there are affluent parents in the background. On the whole, however, Glasgow's workaday business men make no effort to emulate the sartorial splendours of Goodwood. Plain serviceable jacket suits are the prevailing wear. The bowler hat is the regulation headgear. With a few

exceptions, members affect a topper only on the occasion of a civic reception or a funeral, and then they appear self-consciously on the floor of the Room and are shyly approached by their business friends. It is as though a barrier were raised between them. Next day the old familiar garb is again in evidence, and with a sigh of relief business relationships and coffees for two are re-established on the old basis.

THE HAUNT OF THE STOCKBROKER.

While the Glasgow Royal Exchange embodies within its own pillared confines a coal exchange, an iron and steel exchange, an oil exchange, a shipping exchange, and various other exchanges too numerous to mention, there is at least one thing it does not do. It affords no facilities for dealing in stocks and shares. The stockbrokers of Glasgow have an exchange all of their own. It is a modern building admirably situated in Buchanan Street and St. George's Place, and is claimed to be the second largest and second most important Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom. Which, of course, is just as should be in the Second City. It is unfortunately not possible for the writer to give a guaranteed authentic description of the Glasgow Stock Exchange at work. Uniformed men guard all the entrances, and it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for an outsider to pass through the Stock Exchange portals. What goes on inside is largely a matter of guesswork and conjecture. Speaking in vulgar parlance, business is usually in the nature of a hunger or a burst. During the months of hunger members are supposed to take in

each other's washing for a living. This is a pleasant fiction. During the fat times, when the public have money to burn, the majority of stockbrokers make more than sufficient to tide them over the times of leanness. The most familiar adjective that goes with stockbroker is wealthy. Most of them reside—stockbrokers never stay or dwell—in fashionable spas such as Helensburgh, Troon, Kilmalcolm, and Bearsden. It has never been definitely established whether these resorts were created in order to provide Glasgow stockbrokers with suitable mansions, or whether Glasgow Stock Exchange was created to provide for residents of these favoured spots a calling of suitable rank.

THROUGH THE WINDOWS.

The chief recreations of Glasgow stockbrokers, in addition to making fortunes for their clients in oil shares, are yachting on the Firth of Clyde, motoring to Turnberry and Gleneagles, and describing in minute detail how they went round in one under bogey. On warm summer days, when the windows of the Stock Exchange are thrown open, pedestrians in Buchanan Street are sometimes alarmed by the fierce roar from the interior between the hours of 10.45 and 1 and 2 and 3. This is understood to be feeding time for the bulls and bears retained in large numbers in the establishment, though alternatively it may be the baffled cry of disappointed stags when a new issue opens at a discount instead of a premium. No Glasgow stockbroker ever golfs on Sunday during a Stock Exchange boom. He has to attend office that day to overtake the immense rush of orders the preceding week has brought forth.

WHERE THE GRAIN MEN MEET.

Members of the grain trade and others connected with things agricultural have an Exchange in Glasgow also. It is in two portions—one the sedate Corn Exchange in Hope Street, and the other the commodious Central Station of the Caledonian Railway on the other side of the same thoroughfare. Possibly because the fees are cheaper—a bold face and a confident manner—the Central Station as an Exchange enjoys great popularity. This popularity shows no signs of falling off despite frequent forcible printed reminders by the railway company that this weekly Wednesday congregation in its precincts is an unwarrantable liberty, and despite the efforts of the station police to move the bucolic gentlemen on. Inside and outside of the Corn Exchange opposite flour millers and grain merchants talk all day in terms of bolls, and spring wheat and Manitoban flour, and samples are so freely spilled on the steps that the fluttering pigeons of Hope Street are among the feathered sights of the city.

There are great business offices in Glasgow that do not require to be represented on any of the Exchanges—the headquarters of insurance companies, of banks, and of legal and other professional firms. Unlike many other towns and cities, especially in countries overseas, there are few social distinctions among the business folks in Glasgow. The owner of the big villa and the occupant of the small flat meet on terms of friendly equality on the bowling green, and the prosperous shipowner paying income tax on thousands a year cheerfully plays in the same rink

as the junior clerk of the firm next door. A sociable and friendly soul the business man of Glasgow—one who saves himself a lot of mental worry by not bothering whether his neighbour is the kind of person he really ought to know.

GLASGOW FROM THE ARTISTS' POINT OF VIEW.

By R. J. MacLENNAN.

IT matters not how or when this came to be written. Enough that it is an impression of Glasgow by one of its early historians—

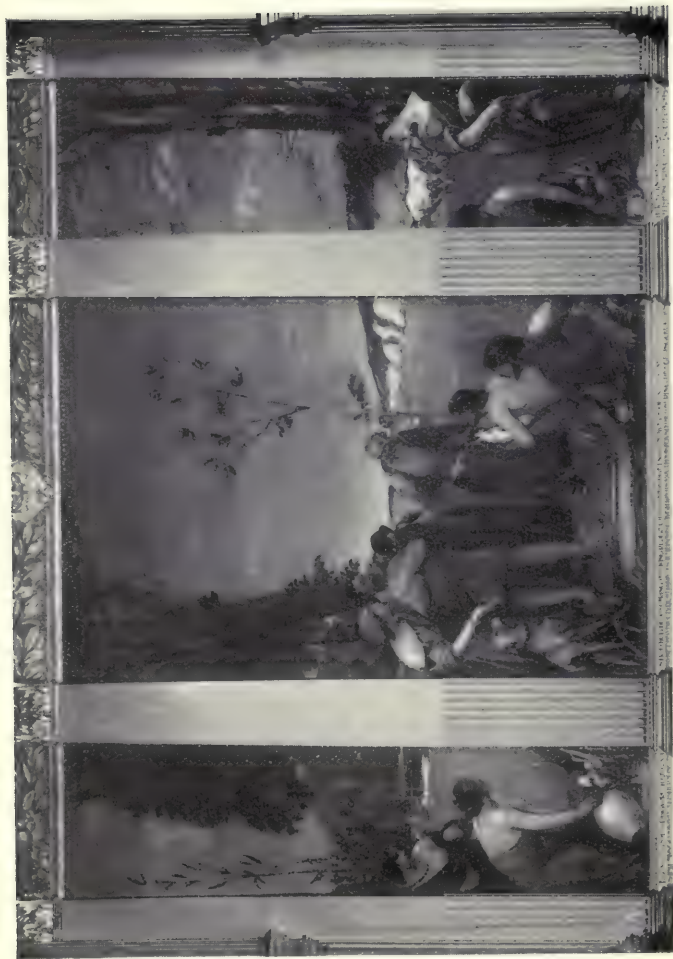
“ In the Nether Ward of Clydesdale and shire of Lanark stands deliciously on the banks of the River Clyde the city of Glasgow, which is generally believed to be, of its bigness, the most beautiful city of the world, and is acknowledged to be so by all foreigners that come thither.”

Obviously, the local historian who wrote that description had a positively joyous prejudice. In patriotism, as in hospitality, your Scot scorns half-measures. M'Ure was no exception. He wrote out of the fulness of his heart, and, be it marked, with due respect to his conscience. “ The most beautiful city of the world,” said he, and gaily passed on the responsibility for the statement by prefacing the declaration with the phrase, “ it is generally believed.” We in Glasgow thank him for those words. We may to-day find it difficult to accept them as a true and proper estimate, but we love to quote them, and if, in face of criticism, we

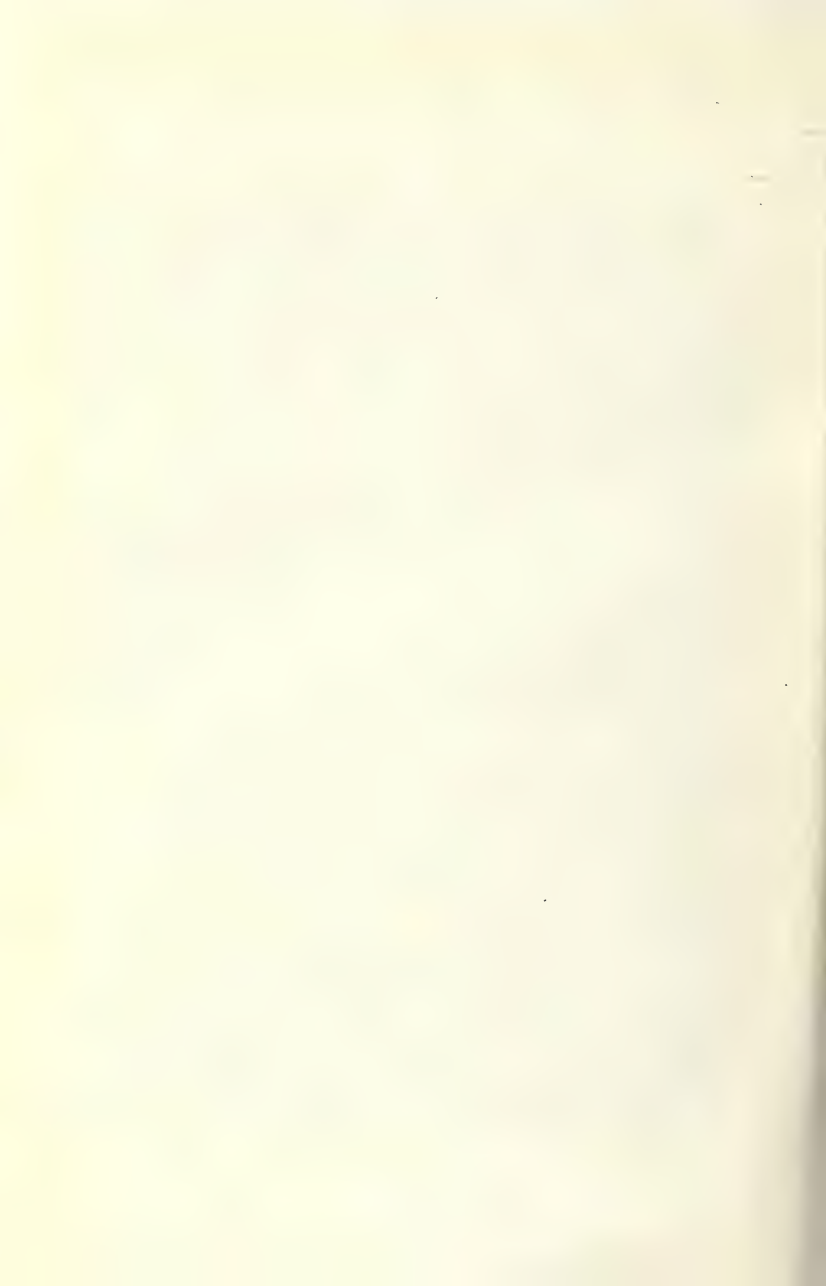


King William the Lion grants the Charter to the Authorities for the Institution of Glasgow Fair—*George Henry*





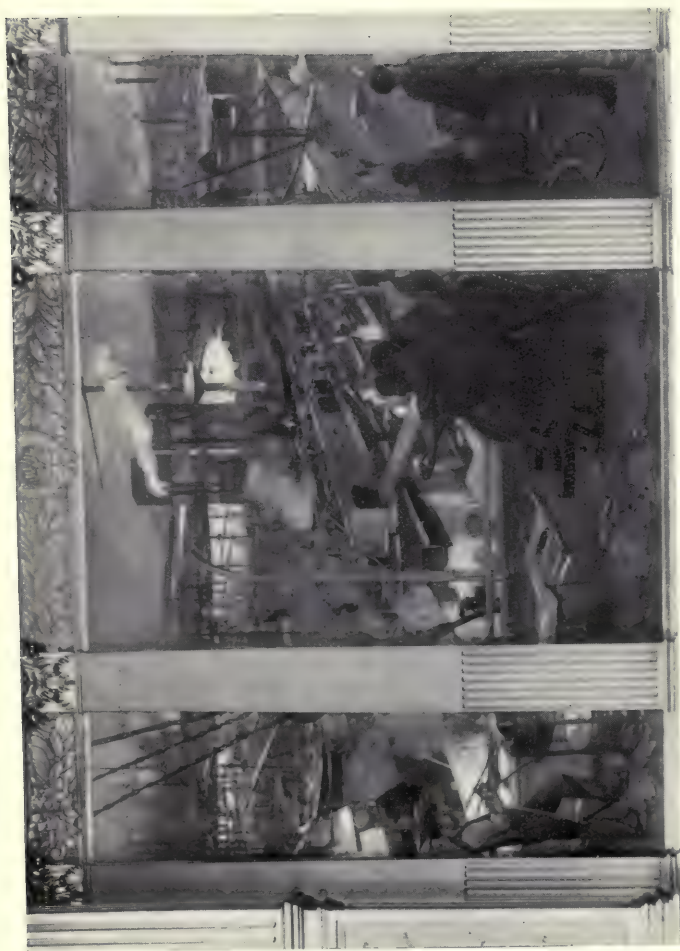
An incident in the Life of St. Mungo—*Alex. Roche*





Glasgow Fair in the Olden Times—*E. A. Walton*





Shipbuilding on the Clyde, Mural Painting—*John Lavery*

are prepared to modify them, we do so only in so far as a writer of later date showed us how when he wrote—

“ A city old, and somewhat plain of face,
Yet some there are who, with a lover's eye,
Are quick to mark an unexpected grace,
Where strangers would indifferent pass by.

May it be yours for a brief spell to share
Old Glasgow's smiles—to pierce her veil of grey
That screens her charms from hurried eyes—to bear
The best of her in memory away ! ”

Among those who have viewed the city “ with a lover's eye ” may be counted her own artists, and others who, if not native, have had qualities that all but won for them that high distinction ! There is quite a crowd of them. Regard them for a moment, and Sam Bough, R.S.A., the intimate friend of the late Sir Henry Irving and Mr. J. L. Toole, comes stepping out to greet you. The memories of Bough that still survive are as refreshing and breezy as one of his own water-colours, as mellow as his canvases of Cadzow Forest or Loch Achray.

Glasgow was his artistic foster-mother, his love for the city lasting and sincere. In his early youth he was a scene-painter, one of an interesting group who have travelled, *via* the painting-loft above the flies, to the galleries of fame. The late Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A., was a scene-painter ; so were David Roberts, R.A., Clarkson Stansfield, R.A., and William Wells, among the moderns. One might name many others.

Sam Bough's water-colour drawings of Victoria

and Broomielaw Bridges, reproduced in these pages, belong to the Corporation of Glasgow. They were bequeathed to the citizens by the late Mr. A. G. Macdonald, and are now housed, with pictures of the Cathedral and the West End Park, among the civic art treasures. The aspect of the bridges pictured is changed to-day, yet in the essentials it is the same.

Nature's colours may have "sunk" a little, and the stream of traffic have become less picturesque, yet Bough would probably have found them as inspiring as in the old days. With the touch of his individuality he would have made them quite as interesting, and—you may note the soldiers—he certainly would have introduced the military, to whom his heart warmed.

One of his best-known pictures is that of "The First Scottish Review at Edinburgh"; and concerning another of his works—an army crossing the Solway—there is a story to tell.

"What are you to call that?" asked a friend.

"Spears and Pond," was the reply.

Earlier than Bough, Glasgow had John Knox, an artist more catholic in his tastes than his stern, austere namesake of the Reformation. Knox received his training from Alex. Nasymth, contemporary of Burns, and painter of the famous portraits of the poet, only three of which are known to be in existence. Knox, in turn, was art tutor to Horatio M'Culloch, R.S.A., and Sir Daniel Macnee, P.R.S.A. He found material within the city boundary for more than one striking canvas; and that of "Bishop Rae's Bridge in 1817" is not the

least important. Knox, in the intervals of work, toured the country with panoramas of loch and city scenery, Glasgow being first of these, followed by others of Loch Lomond, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

Jules Lessore, the famous French artist, came three times to paint Glasgow; but, with the exception of his "Broomielaw Bridge," now in a local collection, his paintings were for the most part without appeal to buyers. Yet their merit was outstanding.

Etchings of Glasgow have found ready appreciation, notably those by D. Y. Cameron, Muirhead Bone, Tom Maxwell, J. Hamilton Mackenzie, and Susan Crawford. Miniature water-colours by David Small and Crimean Simpson—there is a capital collection of these in the People's Palace, Glasgow Green—also aroused the interest of art-lovers and archæologists, but somehow, and unaccountably, larger paintings have too frequently proved to the artist that he must recompose his palette and set up his easel beyond the city. This experience is not peculiar to Glasgow.

Touching the water-colours of Crimean Simpson, this artist, the pioneer war correspondent, whose work for the *Illustrated London News* kept a generation familiar with the passing events of their day, was born in Glasgow, his earliest inspirations being found in the city streets and buildings, while his first exhibited picture was "Garscadden Gates," the picturesque entrance to Garscadden House, to the west of the Kelvin Dock.

Prior to leaving Glasgow for London in 1851, he sketched the old remains of the city; and these

sketches were incorporated in the now rare volume, "Stuart's Glasgow." Simpson, in his Autobiography, pays the tribute to the city of his birth that it "awakened in him the instinct" for art and archæology.

His work in after years in the Crimea; in India, after the Mutiny; and when on tour with King Edward (then Prince of Wales); his achievements in Afghanistan with the Boundary Commission; in Magdala with Napier; with the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War, and among the Communists in Paris, down to the Afghan Campaign, when he was wounded during a fight in the Khyber Pass—all these are fascinating study; and through his career as an artist-journalist his heart warmed to the homeland, and his admiration for the city was unqualified.

The art of Crimean Simpson, by the way, was in many instances unique. Lord Rosebery has in his collection the drawing of "The Battle of Sedan," painted on the back of a strip of wallpaper; while his drawings of the jewels worn by ladies of the harem in India are, quaintly enough, embalmed in the old files of a silversmiths' trade journal.

Other examples of his art are in the national collections of the British and South Kensington Museums, and in the private collections of His Majesty the King, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Northbrook, &c. The artistic beauties of the city of Glasgow may claim in Simpson's case the power of propagating mustard seeds to the after-proportions the parable mentions.

Among Glasgow artists of later date who have

devoted themselves for a time to a survey of the city ere pruning their wings for flight to Chelsea are Sir John Lavery, R.A.; and George Henry, R.A., but of their achievements more anon.

Among others are R. M. G. Coventry, James Kay, William Kennedy, Harry Spence, Tom Hunt, Robert Eadie, and Patrick Downie.

There is still one picture of Glasgow that awaits the coming of an artist with the requisite power to treat a spacious *motif*, and it is within a stone-throw of the park painted by Henry. No one has pictured the city as seen from the summit of Gilmorehill, where stands the University. Yet the view to be obtained from this eminence, dimmed though it may be on occasions by the smoke of myriad activities, is impressive in its grandeur.

To the Clyde James Kay and Patrick Downie have devoted themselves. A Clyde canvas by the former artist was purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg Collection, while one by the latter was bought by the Glasgow Corporation. Tom Hunt and Eadie have specialised in city vistas, and Kennedy in his time actually invested our city with something of the sunny glory of the Moroccan coast he knew so well.

Among those who have at one time or another found inspiration in the Clyde scenes, albeit principally beyond the confines of the city, are numbered Gustave Doré, who visited the West of Scotland in 1874; Rosa Bonheur, who followed later; and James Maris, who came from Holland in 1886. The list of Scottish artists includes Sir George Reid, R.S.A.;

Sir Francis Powell, P.R.S.W.; David Murray, R.A.; Milne Donald, A. Fraser, J. Docharty, J. W. MacWhirter, R.A.; A. K. Brown, A.R.S.A., and—but the list is interminable.

Coventry's "Sauchiehall Street" (the Englishman's pronunciation test) gives a capital idea of one of Glasgow's main thoroughfares—the Regent Street of the West of Scotland. Then, again, particular interest attaches to Kennedy's "Glasgow Exhibition, 1901." Not only is the remembrance of the "cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces," quickened on surveying it, but in the foreground are shown types of the foreigners whose gay garb gave such a picturesque touch to the scene, while citizens prominently identified with the promoting of the successful enterprise are at once recognised. Mr. Kennedy had a *penchant* for "events" in Glasgow.

The list of occasional painters of Glasgow may be extended to include J. Adam Houston, R.S.A., whose view of the city and the Cathedral, as seen from the Necropolis, is well known.

Then there were Thomas Fairbairn, Horatio M'Culloch, and William Leighton Leitch, R.I., a Glasgow man who taught Queen Victoria the use of water-colours, and for over twenty years instructed the members of the Royal Family in painting. Then there was John Lawson, who devoted his attention to the outlook of toil and grime around the Forth and Clyde Canal, or to the sylvan beauties of Killermont, the home of the Glasgow Golf Club.

That the city of St. Mungo has furnished material for many pictures and has inspired the art of genera-

tions of painters—down to the time of the Glasgow School, in fact—indicates that the claim to beauty is well grounded. If anything were required to prove it, surely the best possible proof lies in the art history of its people, a history dealt with in another chapter in this brochure.

It was a happy thought that suggested the adornment of the Banqueting Hall of the Municipal Buildings with pictures of the city. The series includes a fresco by George Henry, "King William, the Lyon, granting the Charter to the Authorities for the Institution of Glasgow Fair."

Then there is the panel, "Glasgow Fair in the Olden Time," painted by E. A. Walton, flanked by others painted by Alexander Roche and John Lavery. The latter has treated a modern aspect of the city with virility and originality, while the former furnished a pleasing picture of an incident in which the patron saint of Glasgow played an important part. The incident is the basis of the city arms.

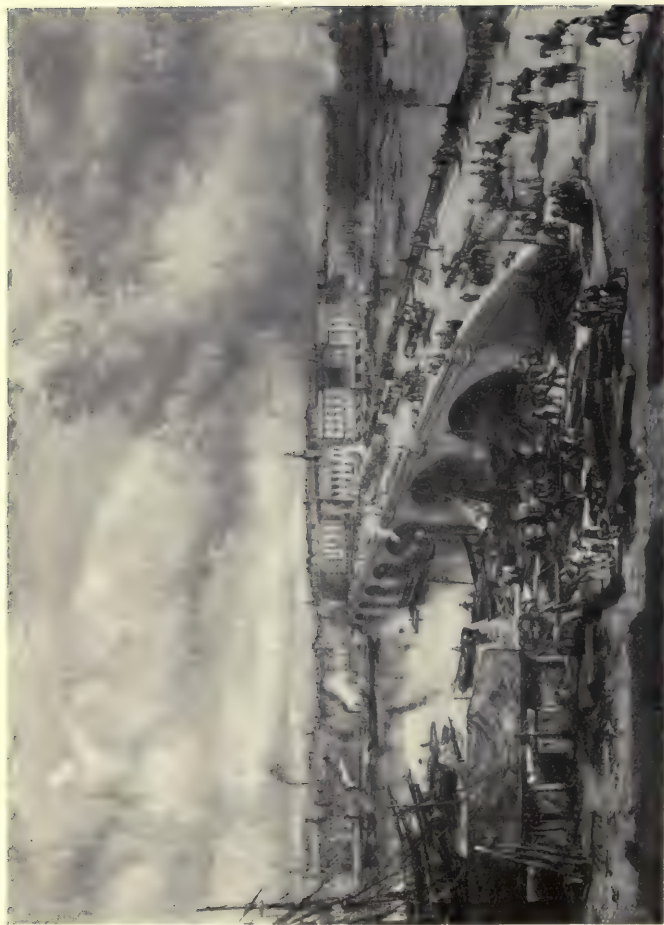
In Roche's and Walton's panels the figures were friends of the artists. But George Henry went further. The figures in his fresco are, many of them, well-known public men in the West of Scotland—the late Principal Storey of the University, Sir Samuel Chisholm, the late Sir John Shearer, the late Mr. Brogan (a popular member of the Glasgow Art Club), and many others may be picked out in the group. Concerning Mr. Henry's fresco, on the last occasion when Sir Henry Irving visited Glasgow, he called at the City Chambers, and, on entering the Banqueting Hall, stood for

some time looking at the fresco and voicing his admiration.

“ It was on that picture I modelled my grouping in ‘ Becket,’ ” he said. “ From the first time I saw it it remained with me. Is there a reproduction of it to be had? ”

The answer was in the affirmative; and the copy printed at the head of this article was presented to him at the King’s Theatre that evening.

Reference has been made to etchers who found in Glasgow the first thrill of the impetus that moved them forward towards the enviable position they hold to-day. Among them Muirhead Bone, in particular, stands prominent. Yet it was many years before he was honoured in his native town. That, however, is by the way. Glasgow is proud of her artists. In no less degree her artists are proud of Glasgow.



The Broomielaw Bridge—*Sam Bough*



Victoria Bridge—Sam Bough

GLASGOW: A FRONTIER POST.

By GEORGE BLAKE.

THE visitor to Glasgow stands in no need of literary reminders that he is on the borders of the Scottish Highlands. The fact is bawled at him by the advertisements of railway and steamboat companies; the names above the shops cry out to him for recognition of their Celtic origin. There are more "Campbells" than "Smiths" in Glasgow; the accent of the Glasgow people has the falling intonation of the west. From the summits of the many hills on which the city is built the eye of the observer is ever held by the near beauty of the Highland hills that overlook the Clyde.

It is not the least fascinating feature of journeying through this country of Britain that he who journeys traverses dialects as well as shires. There is for the traveller more abiding interest in variation of language and racial type than in the straightest line of demarcation ever traced by the Boundary Commissioners. It is a truer satisfaction to reflect that one has passed from the district where "lad" is pronounced "laad" to that where it is delivered as "laud" than merely to know by the map that one has travelled from Cumberland into Dumfries.

This interest, in Britain, does not end with dialect; we have our language problem as well. At least

three tongues are spoken in this island. It is a fact that the two less popular conventions have dialectical variations; the Gaelic of Skye rings hard and strange to a Lorne ear, for instance; but we who have no command over these primitive, if interesting, modes can only regard them as other tongues than ours, and, as such, complete. Our interest is to note where, geographically, our own speech ends and the other speech begins.

English, of course, is practically universal now. Here and there in the Hebrides live old men and women who have not a word of the southern speech at their command; all over the Highlands are folks who handle our tongue with difficulty; and it is probably so in Wales. Mono-lingualism is the exception in the Celtic provinces now. But it remains picturesquely true that in such parts of the world, the native language, the Gaelic, is still the vehicle of everyday use. How that state of affairs will be modified by the adoption of modern practices in the field and in the home: how far the strong movement on behalf of the preservation of the old tongues will prevail, it is not our interest here to conjecture. We are, or ought to be, content with the fascinating fact that in odd corners of our island foreign people of foreign temperament, expressing themselves naturally in foreign tongues, hold out still against our vigorous Anglo-Saxondom. If we are of a mind to consider such conditions as worthy of a passing thought, we shall find a treasure of romance in all our transactions on the fringe and within the province of Gaeldom.

It happens that for the most part—in Scotland—



Stirling Castle





Callander and Ben Ledi



Bridge of Allan



those borders are clearly defined. At many points they are marked with the clarity of a wire fence almost. There, where East meets West, so to speak, this bi-lingualistic romance is found at its most intense.

In the extreme West, particularly, the Highland line is a thing to be crossed in half an hour's walk. Theoretically, the Firth of Clyde is the boundary. If you are in Greenock, say the geographers, you are in the Lowlands; if you row two miles across the Firth to Rosneath you have entered the Highlands. Really, it is not so. The Lowlands have spread their influence further afield than that, especially during the last half-century, so that now it is necessary (ignoring the patchy canton of Cowal) to go so far afield as the peninsula of Kintyre to discover a dramatically abrupt transition from Anglo-Saxon to Celtic conditions.

At Tarbert, Loch Fyne—there are scores of Tarbert's and Tarbet's in the Highlands, signifying a narrow neck of land—the line of demarcation is, perhaps, most thin. Here the long peninsula is deeply indented by the two lochs, West Loch Tarbert and East Loch Tarbert, separated by little more than a mile of land. There is no natural barrier of any significance between the two sheets of water; indeed, a good and busy road connects them; but to cross that road is, for the traveller, to pass from home into foreign country. On the Loch Fyne side their speech has the Gaelic intonation, it is true—but that is all that is characteristically Highland about the town of Tarbert. Its relationship with industrial Clyde-side has too long been close. It is irrevocably com-

mercialised; and so are the people. The glamour of the Celtic inflection fades away before the assault committed on your romanticism by tennis courts, bowling greens, and a picture house or two.

Thus Tarbert East. You can leave it—and it is seemly so to do—either on foot or on a vehicle, and fare a mile across country to the pier at West Loch Tarbert. It is a process, either way, that is full of glamour for the right sort of observer. You set out in the atmosphere of industrialism. In Tarbert East the people are busy at their affairs of money-making—loading ships, building ships, and selling picture postcards—and they converse in a dialect that would be unremarkable in Glasgow. The driver of the brake hails acquaintances in the doric—“A gran’ day, Donald.” Then he takes the reins and drives his horses across the isthmus. Twenty minutes later he is saying “*Tha la briagh ann*” to the solitary man on the solitary pier at West Loch Tarbert. Swans are floating round the piles of that pier, and shaggy cattle stand knee-deep and solemn in the marshy shallows at the head of the loch. It is very quiet. You know yourself to be in the heart of the old Highlands. If you care, the little steamer will take you off to the Islands where they converse with difficulty in English. Higher up this peninsula of Kintyre is another point where a main route changes its nature, as it were, as suddenly and dramatically within the space of a few miles. In this case Ardrishaig and Crinan are the pillars of the gateway. Some half-dozen miles apart, they are centuries apart in time. The one is wholly, even sordidly Lowland—the picture house and the slum



The Old Brig o' Doon, Ayr



Glen Sannox, Arran



The Monument, Glencoe



A bit of picturesque Killin



are there; the other consists of two or three white cottages, a hotel, and a post office, where any demand above half a crown in value is liable to exhaust the stock of stamps. Theoretically, the Canal ought to make of Crinan a busy terminus, but Crinan only acquires the more romance from the passing of the lighters and smacks, manned by leisurely islanders, that go to and fro with the homely merchandise of the Hebrides.

Elsewhere in Scotland the boundary line is broader and less clearly drawn—made by a range of hills, a valley, or even a shire. As time goes on the tendency is for every line to grow less and less distinct. Finally, perhaps, the lichenous growth of industrialism will spread over the existing frontiers and envelop Crinan and West Loch Tarbert, and go on pushing the old and the beautiful farther and farther back until the dead, dull level of the commonplace is everywhere attained. The paradox of progress . . . But it may be that the very poverty of the waste places will be their future salvation as it is our present joy. Surely there will be here a loch that cannot be tamed into driving turbines and here a hill that is not made of iron ore; and on the shores of the one, surely, and on the slopes of the other will be found those who speak a tongue older and plainer than ours, and practise a habit of life that is based on simplicity. The frontier of language, at least, is the last that will be passed.

GLASGOW AS A GOLFING CENTRE.

By W. STEWART.

THE value of golf in preventive and curative medicine might well furnish a text for discussion at the meetings of the B.M.A. There are few subjects upon which so many members of the profession could speak with the authority of experience, and fewer upon which so unanimous a decision would be reached. But it is not on the agenda for the Glasgow meetings; and I, as a layman, do not propose to offer a lead here. My business is rather to present in briefest outline the history of the game in Glasgow and neighbourhood, and to indicate the various courses over which visitors to the annual meeting may have the privilege of playing in the odd hours they can spare (or steal) from the business gatherings. In one matter they are lucky: July is held as holiday in Glasgow with a unanimity unequalled in any city in the United Kingdom, so there will be no crowding on the courses at whatever hour the doctors may wish to disport themselves there.

Let it be premised that golf has been played in Glasgow for centuries—certainly since long before James VI. carried its civilising influence south in 1603. Town and Church records testify to the fact. So far as is known, it was played on the Green, an area lying along

the north bank of the Clyde, the greater part of which, as it originally existed, has now been built over. Latterly the game was played on what is now known as the Green, though authentic information on the exact locality of the course is now exceedingly difficult to come by. The earliest mention of play on our oldest open space is contained in a poem published in 1721, and written by a student at the old University named Arbuckle. This gentleman was evidently a player of some experience, who must have seen many games, and must also have had a shrewd head and an observant mind. After telling how the players "the timber curve to leathern orbs apply," Mr. Arbuckle proceeds—

Intent his ball the eager gamester eyes,
His muscles strains, and various postures tries,
Th' impelling blow to strike with greater force,
And shape the motivè orb's projectile course.
If with due strength the weighty engine fall,
Discharg'd obliquely, and impinge the ball,
It winding mounts aloft, and sings in air ;
And wond'ring crowds the gamester's skill declare.
But when some luckless wayward stroke descends,
Whose force the ball in running quickly spends,
The foes triumph, the club is cursed in vain ;
Spectators scoff, and ev'n allies complain.
Thus still success is followed with applause :
But ah ! how few espouse a vanquished cause.

Golfing human nature has not changed much in these two centuries.

Curiously enough, no mention of the game in Glasgow is to be found in the Autobiography of "Jupiter" Carlyle, although he was a student at our University in 1743-4-5. This is a remarkable omission, for Jupiter must have played golf while

here. He was proud of his golfing prowess—he calls golf “the game in which I excelled and took much pleasure”—and he records the astonishment created when, years later, at Garrick’s villa at Hampton Court, he made a ball travel at the end of his drive through an archway into the Thames—as he undertook to do once out of three times. Golf was, however, probably played continuously throughout the centuries on the people’s pleasaunce; and there must early have been a club.

The first Glasgow Directory—that for 1783—gives a list of members of the Silver Golf Club, in all likelihood the same body which is now the Glasgow Golf Club. The silver club from which the body derived its name is now preserved at Killermont, the city course of the Glasgow Club of to-day—for the society is in the unique position in Britain of having two full courses thirty miles apart, the other being at Gales on the Ayrshire coast. This valuable, but for practical purposes woefully inefficient, implement carries a number of the balls which it was then the duty of the member of the club who played his way to the captaincy to supply. Each ball bears the name of a captain and the year of his achievement. The members of the club in the eighteenth century represented largely the aristocracy of commerce; hence the then extravagance of the silver club. After an interval of dormancy between 1835 and 1870 the Society was reconstituted; and the custodian of the silver club, satisfied of the lineage, handed the trophy over to the existing Glasgow Club. It forms an interesting and artistic link with the local golfers of the eighteenth century. Another object of attrac-

tion in the Killermont clubhouse is the collection of old implements of the game, clubs and balls, from the primitive feather ball—the “leathern orb” of the poet—to the rubber-cored object of controversy of the present day. In the opinion of a golf writer of wide knowledge, the collection has no equal anywhere.

Killermont (the second syllable of the name should be stressed) is about five miles from the Royal Exchange; but, though now denuded of some of its encircling woods, is still a very retired course of the mansion-house policies order. It is laid out so as to utilise the playing area to the fullest advantage, the chief hazard for the wayward golfer being trees, with the river Kelvin to catch tremendous pulls at the first and second holes. The courtesy of the course has been granted for the Ulster Cup competition, and it will also be available for visitors privately, many of the local members of the Association being members of the Glasgow Golf Club. But it is only one of the many greens to which medical members will be able to introduce visiting friends.

The most noteworthy of the other city courses is Pollok, within the policies of Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, which has recently been undergoing changes owing to the withdrawal of one of the fields previously forming part of the course. It has the distinction of having been reconstructed by Dr. Mackenzie, of Leeds, the famous golf architect, whose skill in treating Mother Earth and causing her wounds to heal as if they were Nature’s work is well known. It is situated half an hour’s run southward by tramway car from the centre of the city.

(Perhaps this is not strictly relevant information, as medical men do not nowadays use the tramway cars.) Most convenient of all the courses in mere matter of proximity—it is really within the city—is the Glasgow North-Western Club's ground at Ruchill. But, indeed, there is no direction on the outskirts of the city where one cannot find a private course, though the quality of the different greens may vary considerably.

On the middle heights that ring Glasgow round are also courses picturesque in quality, bracing in atmosphere, and affording wide views of the country. To the north-west lies the rather inaccessible Milngavie (Mulguy in local parlance), a fine stretch of moorland overlooking the city and well worth the trouble of attaining. To the south-west, occupying an elevated position, with splendid vistas closed by distant mountains, is Whitecraigs, a highly sporting course traversed by burns burrowing in ravines. And to the south-east, just beyond one of the city parks of the same name, is the green of the Cathkin Braes Club, from which charming views can be obtained of the Clyde valley with Dumbarton Rock in the middle distance, and the mountains of Argyllshire raising their peaks in the background.

In the more outlying regions are such alluring courses as Erskine (which takes its title from the estate of that name of which the adjacent mansion-house is now the Scottish Hospital for Limbless ex-Service Men), the clubhouse of which overlooks the river Clyde, and the architectural features of which have just been treated by Dr. Mackenzie; Kilmacolm, and the two courses at Bridge of Weir,

which provide excellent training for Alpinists. They all stand high, are covered with fine turf, and possess sporting qualities of a high order.

All the courses that have been mentioned are so accessible as to allow of a round on a spare morning or afternoon. But medical men from a distance attending the conference may wish to devote a day or two, or even a week or two, to the game after business has been finished. For such there is a great wealth of the finest golfing country within easy reach of Glasgow. First, there is the course at Gleneagles, little more than an hour away, which J. H. Taylor so aptly and so admirably characterised as majestic. Once, when on the way there for his first visit, a friend suggested to me that Gleneagles could not possibly be so good as the newspapers alleged; and I could only reply with the cautious Asquithian advice. On the way home the erstwhile doubter confessed that the most enthusiastic description failed to do justice to the great qualities of the place. Gleneagles is a course for the young man rejoicing in his strength and his length, and for him only if he keeps the line. Heather is a formidable hazard. But it is a course that every golfer of every age should see.

It is not, however, only as a centre of inland golf that Glasgow is fortunately situated. Within an hour and a quarter of the city there are on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway a dozen of first-class private courses lying almost end to end along the Ayrshire coast. Beginning with Bogside, about 30 miles away, almost every station on the line to Ayr is the stopping-place for one or more

of these links. At Gailes the golfer detrains for no fewer than three courses. On the left is the coast green of the Glasgow Club, and farther south that of the Dundonald Club. Across the railway opposite to these is the enticing-looking green of the Western Club. At Barassie is the links of the Kilmarnock Club; at Troon, besides the ladies' course, there are two courses (in addition to the three very excellent and testing links belonging to the municipality), and one of them, usually spoken of as Old Troon, seems likely to come into the championship rota in place of Muirfield, the Honourable Company being disinclined to continue the duty of "housing" the championship. At Prestwick is the most famous of all the Western links, where two months ago the great struggle for the amateur championship attracted unprecedented enthusiasm. Here also are the courses of the St. Nicholas and St. Cuthbert Clubs. Then about twenty miles farther on is the Turnberry links, which, in spite of its length, has always had a peculiar attraction for the ladies, and has accommodated more than one of their championships.

This enumeration covers only the better-known links; there are many others along the Ayrshire coast; and he will be an exceedingly exacting golfer, indeed, who cannot find some place to his liking where he may wear off, with club and ball, the exhaustion of the strenuous work of the Association meetings.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

By JOHN PATRICK.

THE Glasgow School of Medicine may be said to have arisen at a very definite date, 1599, and to have been founded by one definite personality—Peter Lowe. At the close of the sixteenth century Glasgow was a town of about 7000 people, holding only about the eleventh place of importance amongst Scottish towns. It was probably an insanitary town, not worse than others at the time: its houses built of wood and roofed with thatch; its drainage system consisting of primitive gutters or syvers in the streets; frequently visited by plague and possessing a persistent outcrop of leprosy. Medical practice was in the hands, in the first instance, of a few physicians trained in the schools of Italy, France, and the Low Countries; then there was a fairly large body of barber-surgeons, the general practitioners of the period, not banded together in a Corporation, as in Edinburgh and London; then there were also a few barbers who practised surgery only, and, in addition to these, a horde of charlatans, pretenders, sellers of simples, and mediciners of all sorts.

In 1598 the kirk session urged the Town Council to institute some means whereby the skilled and

unskilled practitioners of medicine could be distinguished. In April of the following year the Council appointed a committee (how curiously was that method of getting out of a public difficulty in vogue even then!), three bailies, three city ministers, and three University officers, "with other men skilled in the art to examine for the future those who practised in the town." It is probable that the influence of Peter Lowe was at the back of all this. He certainly found means of making some kind of representation to King James VI. The king—it was he who a few years later became James I. of England—granted in November, 1599, letters under the Privy Seal empowering Peter Lowe and Robert Hamilton "to examine and try all who professed or practised the art of surgery to license 'according to the airt of knowledge that they sal be found wordie to exercise' those whom they judged fit and to exclude the unqualified from practice with power to fine those who proved contumacious." Thus was created the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. It is a curious fact that in Glasgow the two great branches of the profession were in those early days, and still are, associated together in one corporation, differing from the practice in Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, where physicians and surgeons are organised in different colleges.

Maister Peter Lowe was a Scot whose early manhood was spent abroad. He saw service in France and Flanders, and was surgeon-major to the Spanish regiments at Paris for two years. He came back to Glasgow probably in 1598, and was town's doctor, for there is a record in the minutes of the Town



William Hunter



Council of 17th March, 1599, that certain sums of money were to be paid to him for attending the poor of the town. He had been so long away from the country that when he returned he was possibly unaware of the changes in the Church government which had taken place and the introduction of the austerities of Calvinism. At all events, he was for some offence sentenced by the Presbytery of Glasgow to stand "on the pillar." The offence must have seemed trivial, for the doctor paid no attention to the command of the clerics, apparently treating the whole matter as a jest. The Presbytery, however, was in no joking mood, for he was condemned to stand two Sundays on the pillar and pay his fine as well to the "thesaurer" of the kirk. Peter Lowe was probably the first to write a textbook on *Chururgerie*, which was published in London in 1597. During the seventeenth century the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons gradually developed some kind of organisation and made its influence felt in the city. It retained the whole control of licensing of practitioners and surgical apprentices, such as it was, and, indeed, more than two centuries afterwards, when medicine and surgery had long been recognised as subjects of study and examination in the University, the Faculty obtained a decision from the Court of Session that without examination and licence by them the holder of a University degree was not entitled to practise surgery within the fairly wide territory of the Faculty.

In this century the University had for itself begun to recognise the importance of the study of medicine. In 1637 Robert Mayne was elected

ERRATA.

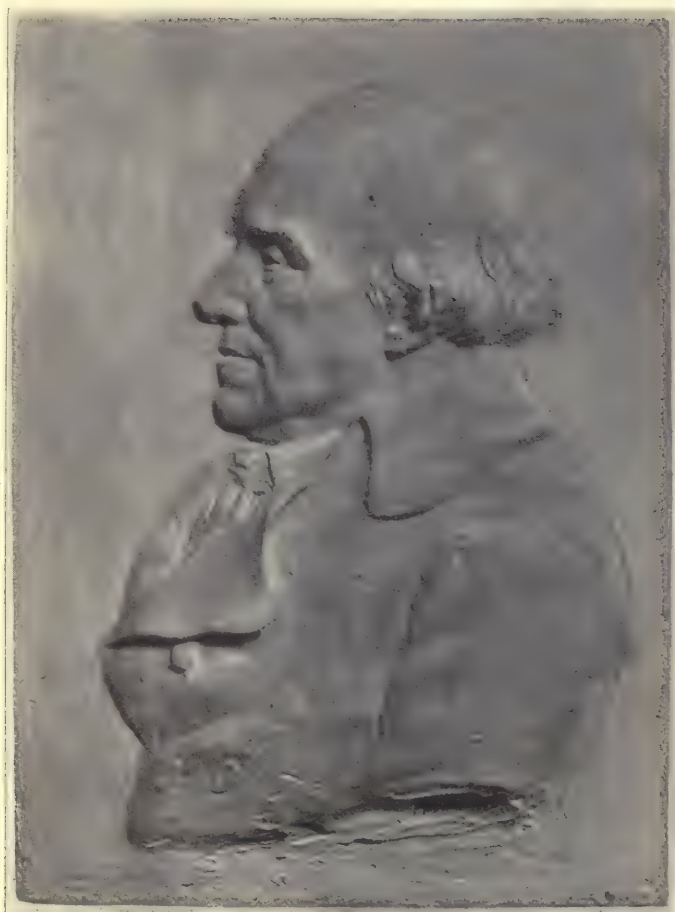
P. 239, l. 17, for "*Chururgerie*" read "*Chyrurgerie*."

P. 246, l. 19, for "inglorous" read "inglorious."

P. 247, l. 2, for "and" read "had."

Professor of Medicine. His duty was to "teache ane publickt lecture of medicine in the said Colledge once or twyse ewerie weik, except in the ordiner time of vacance." But in 1642 a Commission of Visitation of the General Assembly found that the profession of medicine was not necessary for the college in all time coming, but allowed Mayne to continue to be Professor during his life. Mayne should always be remembered as the author of the rhyme of the arms of Glasgow. He died in 1646, a year in which there was a virulent outbreak of plague, so severe that the University migrated in a body to Irvine, on the Ayrshire coast. In that year the plague-stricken people were deported to the Muir lands of Sighthill, in the northern part of the city, where they were visited by John Hall, the principal surgeon of the day, a man plainly built in heroic mould, carrying out his medical duties with the courage of all medical heroes.

It is not till the first half of the eighteenth century that we come again upon the names of men who built up the Glasgow School. In 1714 Dr. Johnstoun was appointed by the Faculty of the University to the revived Chair of Medicine. With the beginning of the century the University began to give degrees in medicine, though not to teach the subject. In 1720 a Chair of Anatomy and Botany, two subjects curiously linked, was founded, and Thomas Brisbane was appointed. Brisbane, however, disliked anatomy, and would not dissect; he appears to have had no great objection to teaching botany. In 1727 he was ordered to teach anatomy if even ten students entered—the whole story has a



John Hunter

peradventure ring about it—but there is no record that he did so. He gladly handed over these duties to Mr. John Paisley, who taught anatomy for ten years in the Humanity classroom. One of Mr. Paisley's apprentices, William Cullen, was destined to make for himself an everlasting name as the founder of modern medicine, and was to a notable degree the fount and stimulus of the Hunterian inspiration.

William Cullen was born in Hamilton, a county town ten miles south of Glasgow; he was the son of a lawyer, factor to the Duke of Hamilton of that day. After finishing his studies in Glasgow, he spent a *Wanderjahr* in a voyage to the West Indies, and on his return pursued his studies in London, and later in the quickly growing medical school of Edinburgh. He began practice in Shotts, and then removed to his native town, and until recently the house in which he practised was standing at the corner of Castle Street and the New Wynd. His reputation spread, and in 1744 he came to Glasgow, notwithstanding the efforts and promise of a laboratory by the Duke of Hamilton. Almost immediately he began to lecture, and these lectures were apparently the first systematic attempt to teach medicine in the city. He broke new ground by discarding Latin and lecturing in English. He lectured on botany, physic, materia medica, and, lastly, on chemistry. In 1751 he was appointed Professor of Medicine, an appointment held but a short time, for four years later he was transferred to the Chair of Chemistry in Edinburgh University. In Edinburgh also he taught medicine, and introduced the

epoch-making change of bedside teaching. His most important work was done in Edinburgh, but he had done great and notable work for the Glasgow School: he had set going classes of instruction in medicine, materia medica, botany, and chemistry; he had attracted large numbers of students; he had extended the reputation of the University amongst professional and scientific men, not only in the United Kingdom, but also on the Continent of Europe. "He was one of the rarest species of the man of science—a masterless master." His influence on William Hunter was profound. They came together when Cullen was twenty-seven years of age and Hunter nineteen. Cullen gathered the latest publications on medicine and chemistry, made frequent experiments himself, and (most extraordinary of all) kept accurate notes of every case in his practice, a plan adopted, too, by his senior, Smellie, in Lanark.

William Hunter studied both in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in 1750 Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of M.D. His influence is perpetuated for all time in the Hunterian Museum, a storehouse of marvellous wealth in books, pictures, coins, as well as anatomical and pathological specimens. Sir William Gairdner always began his course of lectures by long quotations and references to Cullen's *Nosology*, for Gairdner regarded Cullen as the opener up of a new era in medicine, as the first to cast aside the old traditions and canons and to teach that the physician was the servant of nature, and that disease must be learned only from direct study of the patient.

Associated with that period, and to some extent with Cullen himself, was a group of men who left a lasting and deep impression on the world of medicine. All were not specially connected with the Glasgow School, but their influence on it must have been felt. It is remarkable that these small villages of the Clyde valley—Hamilton, East Kilbride, Lanark, Bothwell—should at the same period have produced a group of minds of the highest scientific quality. We have pointed out that Cullen was born in Hamilton. William and John Hunter were born at Long Calderwood, in the parish of East Kilbride. Mathew Baillie, nephew of the Hunters, was born in Bothwell. William Smellie, the famous London obstetrician, was a Lanark man, and practised there before the desire for wider scope and opportunity drove him south. Hunter was an intimate friend of Cullen, worked as his pupil or apprentice for two years, and it was his intention to practise with him in Hamilton as his surgical partner. But an appointment with Douglas the anatomist proved so enticing that William Hunter remained in London. Another friend of Cullen, older than he, was Dr. John Gordon, a practitioner in Glasgow, President of the Faculty in 1755. He was friend and correspondent of Smellie. His pupil, Tobias Smollett, introduced him as “Potion” in “Roderick Random.” Smollett’s place with Gordon was taken by John Moore, father of the hero of Corunna. He too, with Smollett, was found in London amongst the Hunterians.

When Cullen and William Hunter dreamed of making Glasgow a great Medical School—Leyden

and Edinburgh were the patterns—building the science of medicine on a foundation of chemistry, John Hunter, the greatest of them all—"the Shakespeare of Medicine"—was a rough, harum-scarum, auburn-haired lad, working on the farm at Long Calderwood, ignorant of books, but quick and apt to see and know the things of nature around him.

Another friend and pupil of Cullen was Joseph Black, of "latent heat" fame: Black was the discoverer of latent heat, but the first suggestions regarding it came from the fertile brain of Cullen. Black succeeded to the Chair of Chemistry in Glasgow when Cullen went to Edinburgh. One of his pupils in turn was James Watt, and so the torch was handed on. Dr. Freeland Fergus has fondly pointed out a most interesting succession: Cullen taught Joseph Black; Black taught Thomas Thomson; Thomas Thomson, when Professor of Chemistry, taught Graham, afterwards Master of the Mint, and for some time Professor of Chemistry in Anderson's College; Graham, in University College, London, had as a pupil Joseph Lister. Thus the founder of modern medicine is linked *longo intervallo* with the founder of modern surgery. These men all belonged to the Glasgow School, and their names are inscribed on the roll of Fellows of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

When Cullen left Glasgow, Joseph Black became the dominant figure in the University world. A student of Glasgow University both in arts and medicine, he attracted the notice of Cullen, and became his pupil and assistant. His medical course

was finished in Edinburgh. In 1756 he succeeded Hamilton as Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and a year later was appointed Professor of Medicine in addition. He succeeded Cullen as Lecturer in Chemistry, and that branch of science permeated all his other teaching. His great achievement in Glasgow was the discovery of latent heat. His experiments were closely watched by other professors and by another man of genius, James Watt, whose workshop was housed in the University grounds. It is in a way a matter of regret that Glasgow lost the great services of Cullen and Black on their successive removals to Edinburgh. When that change came, when Black removed to Edinburgh to succeed Cullen in the Chair of Chemistry, the lectureship in chemistry in Glasgow was held by John Robison, about whose name flits a story of another kind. In his youth he had been a midddy in the Navy, and was in the boat in which Wolfe went to inspect some posts before the storming of Quebec. He brought back the story of the great "General repeating aloud nearly the whole of Gray's 'Elegy,' then recently published, and declaring that he would rather be the author of that poem than conquer the French on the morrow." His career did not end as a University lecturer in Glasgow, as he became secretary to Knowles, who was then at the head of the Russian Admiralty, and finished as Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh University.

Thomas Thomson was a graduate of Edinburgh, M.D., in 1799. Before then he had achieved distinction, as he became editor of the "Encyclopædia

Britannica " in 1796, when only twenty-six years of age, in succession to his brother. He was the introducer of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe and of the system of chemical symbols and chemical equations. He was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in 1818, and was physician to the Royal Infirmary for two years. He was a man of quaint enterprise, and stories are told of him by Dr. Freeland Fergus. He walked all the way from Edinburgh to Glasgow in 1808 to see the Tontine illuminated by coal gas. Once when on a paddle steamer on the Clyde, in the earliest days of steam, he had got hold of a bucket and a rope and went out on the wing of the paddle to draw a sample of the churned-up water after it had passed the paddle. Whatever his idea in making the experiment, he seems to have forgotten one factor, for the pull on the bucket made him lose his balance, and he was with some difficulty saved from a watery and inglorious end. He was popular, as he became the first chairman of the newly organised Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1844.

Thomas Graham brings the story of the Glasgow School down to the middle of the nineteenth century. Though not a doctor, he required to become a Fellow of the Faculty to lecture on chemistry to students of medicine. He was the outstanding physicist and chemist of his time. He did not belong to the University, but was Professor of Chemistry in Anderson's College. His work on "Diffusion of Liquids" appeared in 1846. In 1837 he was appointed to University College, London, and in 1854 he became Master of the Mint.



Professor John Anderson, M.A., F.R.S.,

1726-1796

The Founder of the Royal Technical College

At the end of the eighteenth century the University Medical School and a staff of six teachers, a Professor of Medicine, a Professor of Anatomy, and lecturers on chemistry, materia medica, midwifery, and botany. The medical students were nearly 200 in number. The Royal Infirmary had been opened in 1794 and provided an ample field for clinical work. The Napoleonic wars awakened the authorities to the needs of surgery, and in 1815 the Chair of Surgery was founded. The Chairs of Physiology or Institutes of Medicine and of Forensic Medicine were founded in 1839. The close proximity of the University to the Royal Infirmary made it easy to carry out the clinical teaching, and up till the removal of the University to the West End of the city, the wards of the Royal Infirmary were crowded with students. To-day University students overflow from the Western Infirmary back again to the Royal Infirmary and to the Victoria Infirmary, in all of which the accommodation is taxed to the utmost, and the distribution is accomplished only by a precise limitation of the numbers admitted to the clinical classes. The story of the University has already been told in a previous article.

The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, as we have indicated, was the licensing body of Glasgow, controlling the apprentices and the general practitioners. It was not a teaching body. In the eighteenth century any extra-academic teaching was occasional only. In 1764 Dr. Andrew Morris, a graduate of the University of Rheims, practised in Glasgow, and lectured on medicine in the Faculty Hall; and Mr. James Monteath lectured on mid-

wifery from 1778 for a few years. With the establishment of Anderson's University, or, as it is now called, the Anderson College of Medicine, in 1795, extramural teaching became continuous. The founder of the College was John Anderson, M.A., F.R.S. This most ingenious and public-spirited man became at the age of twenty-nine Professor of Oriental Languages, and shortly afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University. He was the originator of the Mechanics' Institutes, and for forty years gave series of public lectures on experimental physics to the mechanics and operatives in the factories of Glasgow. He was the inventor of a gun carriage and the introducer of the balloon posts adopted by the French in 1791 in their effort to spread Republican propaganda. It was to him that James Watt owed a great debt, as he befriended Watt and encouraged him in his researches and helped the establishment of his workshop in the University grounds. At Anderson's death the whole of his property was left "to the public for the good of mankind and the improvement of science in an institution to be denominated Anderson's University." The scheme for the University was complete, but it became grandiloquent when it was found that the bequest was only £1000. However, after vicissitudes and hamperings for want of money, the school began to prosper, and by 1833 had a full curriculum, with more teachers than the University of Glasgow. In 1861 John Freeland assigned funds to secure the delivery of courses of public lectures especially in Natural Philosophy. In 1866 William Ewing endowed





The Royal Technical College, Glasgow

popular lectures in the History and Theory of Music and at his death his Musical Library was bequeathed to the College. Anderson's University was housed in a building in George Street, not far from the University of Glasgow. The popularity of the teachers and the variety of subjects induced many University students to take classes there. The classes have for many years been recognised as qualifying for University degree examinations and for the diplomas of the Colleges and Faculty. In 1886 the Medical School was separated from the other departments of work of the Anderson University, and the Technical College, now a magnificent building in George Street, City, the finest of its kind in the world, was established, the Medical School being removed to its present site close to the Western Infirmary.

The removal of the University to the west and the opening of the Western Infirmary was a disastrous blow to the Royal Infirmary. Steps were accordingly taken in 1875 to rehabilitate the Royal Infirmary as a clinical school. The leading spirits in this praiseworthy effort were Dr. John Gibson Fleming, a former president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and Mr. William MacEwan, both managers of the infirmary. They were successful in obtaining a charter which included: "Powers to offer facilities and accommodation for the teaching of medicine and surgery and the collateral sciences usually comprehended in a medical education." At first the school was housed in temporary classrooms, and in 1883 the present commodious buildings were erected, adjoining the Royal

Infirmary on its northern side. At a later period, 1889, the Royal Infirmiry School of Medicine was converted into St. Mungo's College, the teaching being conducted in the same buildings. In 1912 the connection of the Royal Infirmiry with the University was re-established, when four new professorships—Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynæcology and Pathology—were founded. The association of the Royal Infirmiry with the University is still more closely cemented by the appointment of surgeons and physicians of the infirmiry to be University lecturers and examiners. There were other extramural schools in Glasgow in former days, namely, the Portland Street Medical School and the Western Medical School—but these were on the whole short-lived, though serving a useful purpose in their day. The extramural schools of Glasgow have not only possessed teachers of their own of great eminence, they have also provided an excellent training ground for men who rose to higher spheres in the University. Many University professors first made their name as teachers in these extra-academic schools, and when the time came they carried with them scientific and teaching reputations, the lustre of which was not as a rule dimmed by the more serene and stable atmosphere of the University.

We may now return to consider the Modern Glasgow School. The name that stands out most prominently in the middle of the nineteenth century is that of Lister.

Joseph Lister was Professor of Surgery from 1862 to 1869, when he too, like so many of his academic

forebears, yielded to the claims of Edinburgh—strong claims to him, both scientific and social. When he came to Glasgow to fulfil the duties of the Chair of Surgery he was in the anomalous position of having no wards in the Royal Infirmary, a condition of affairs which was not rectified for nearly two years. The story of his surgical achievement needs no repetition—it is sufficiently familiar. The ward in which his great work was accomplished is still extant, and quite a number of his pupils will be found in Glasgow to-day. There can be no doubt that Lister's investigations and discoveries during his term of office in Glasgow completed the discovery of antiseptic surgery. His work later was simply that of amplification and extension: it was in Glasgow, then, that modern surgery was born. In Glasgow the reception of the new ideas in surgery was more cordial, and the adoption of the system more ready, than probably in Edinburgh, and certainly in London. With one exception, possibly, Lister's colleagues very soon came to see the true nature of the revolution, as they had been constantly in touch with what Lister was doing, and heard his first expositions of the new theory. Besides, a genius like Lister attracted the younger men, and their actively receptive minds saw what a great thing it was, and spread abroad the new truth. *demolished in 1922*

Sir George^{H.B.} MacLeod, Lister's successor in the chair, belonged to a great Scottish family renowned in the Church and in social circles. His commanding presence (his nickname was "The Duke") and firm, impressive, incisive style of teaching are still remembered by many generations of students.

In anatomy Allen Thomson and John Cleland^a were towers of strength in Glasgow. The Glasgow School had not been regarded even by its *alumni* as essentially an anatomical school. But it had a great reverence for its teachers of anatomy. Allen Thomson was a member of a family which achieved great distinction: his grandfather was a Paisley weaver, his father became a professor in Edinburgh, his brother a professor in Glasgow, and his son a professor of chemistry in King's College, London. In anatomy he was well known as one of the editors of "Quain," and was an early worker in embryology. He will always be remembered as having taken a most active part in the founding of the Western Infirmary.

That massive man, John Cleland, who succeeded him, made deep impressions on all his students, though it is just possible that they failed to appreciate his great capacity as an anatomist. In the subject of obstetrics and gynæcology the Glasgow School claims with pride that the first successful ovariectomy was performed by Mr. Robert Houston, Fellow of the Faculty, whose operation was performed in 1701. A complete account of the operation has been preserved in volume xxxiii. of the "Philosophical Transactions," London 1733. And again, to Murdoch Cameron belongs the great credit of having made Cæsarean section a successful, and now extensively performed, operation.

Another of the great men of the Glasgow School was Dr. William MacKenzie, perhaps the most distinguished ophthalmic surgeon in the United Kingdom of his time. Very

shortly after receiving the diploma of the Faculty he went to the Continent, where he spent about two years, devoting himself chiefly to ophthalmology. In London he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and began to lecture and practise in diseases of the eye. Fortunately for Glasgow, his success was so limited that he returned to the city. In 1824, with Dr. Monteath, he founded the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, an institution which has always played a large part in Glasgow medical life. MacKenzie was a clinician of the highest standard; he was probably the first to give an accurate description of glaucoma, and his observations on sympathetic ophthalmitis proved to be the first clear description of that disease.

Andrew Buchanan is a name which is written in gold in the annals of the Glasgow School. He was Professor of Physiology and also surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for a considerable number of years. He was the first to give a scientific explanation of coagulation of the blood, and his papers on this subject in 1844 attracted attention throughout the world. His rectangular staff for lateral lithotomy is a well-known instrument, and was used for that operation up till quite recently.

When the British Medical Association met in Glasgow in 1888 the presence of W. T. Gairdner, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University and President of the Association, lent distinction to all its meetings. It is probably true to say that no man of the Glasgow School for the past two generations exercised such a wide influence and directed so many minds along scientific paths of

medicine. Glasgow men of middle age who meet in almost any capacity, social or otherwise, find even now a congenial subject of discussion in Gairdner's personality, his teaching, his philosophic mind, his scientific attainments, even, indeed, his absent-mindedness. The physician to him was first of all a naturalist. That was the subject of one of his many addresses. His "Plea for Thoroughness" was in no sense a trite commentary on slipshod methods, but was an earnest appeal for painstaking, careful, detailed investigation. "Old G." was in all essentials the "beloved physician." Gairdner was the first medical officer of health of the city of Glasgow; indeed, it is almost certainly the case that he was the inventor of the whole idea of the special department of public health. His work in this department was characterised by energy and skill and imagination. Associated with him was Dr. J. B. Russell, under whose administration the public health department took first rank in the world. These two men instituted the fever hospitals, an efficient sanitary department, and the city improvement schemes, the result of which has been that Glasgow has been amongst the highest in the records of public health.

Closely associated with Gairdner and of like mind were Dr. Joseph Coats, the first Professor of Pathology in the University, and Dr. James Finlayson, a renowned clinician and teacher, learned in the bibliography of medicine. The Glasgow School of Pathology began to make a name for itself under Coats. He possessed the gift of surrounding himself with assistants and pupils fired with his own

zeal. From the days when some of these left Glasgow to fill chairs of pathology in other schools there has been, under his successor, a constant outgoing stream of pathologists from Glasgow to the medical schools of the Empire.

The Glasgow School makes large claims. Though Cullen did not begin clinical teaching actually in Glasgow, the clinical method and the foundation of medicine essentially in the science of chemistry were established by him in his practice in Hamilton, and expanded when holding the Chair of Medicine. So the idea of clinical medicine came from Glasgow. Then Glasgow claims that through Smellie, of Lanark, the practice of obstetrics was elevated to its proper and honoured place. She claims, too, through Gairdner and Russell, the modern development of the care of public health. And, last, she claims that, through Lister, the greatest of all the gifts to suffering humanity, the discovery of anti-septic surgery, came from her.

*To be seen on the Wall of a building in King St. West,
Toronto (No.) on the South side, 2013 doors
East of Bay St. (Still in 1929)*

J.H.C.

THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.*

By Dr. ROBERT MAYNE, first Professor of Physick in the
University of Glasgow, from 1637 to 1646.

The Salmond which a Fish is of the Sea,
The Oak which springs from Earth that loftie Tree.

The Bird on it which in the Air doth flee,
O GLASGOW does presage all Things to thee!
To which the Sea or Air, or fertile Earth
Do either give their Nourishment or Birth.

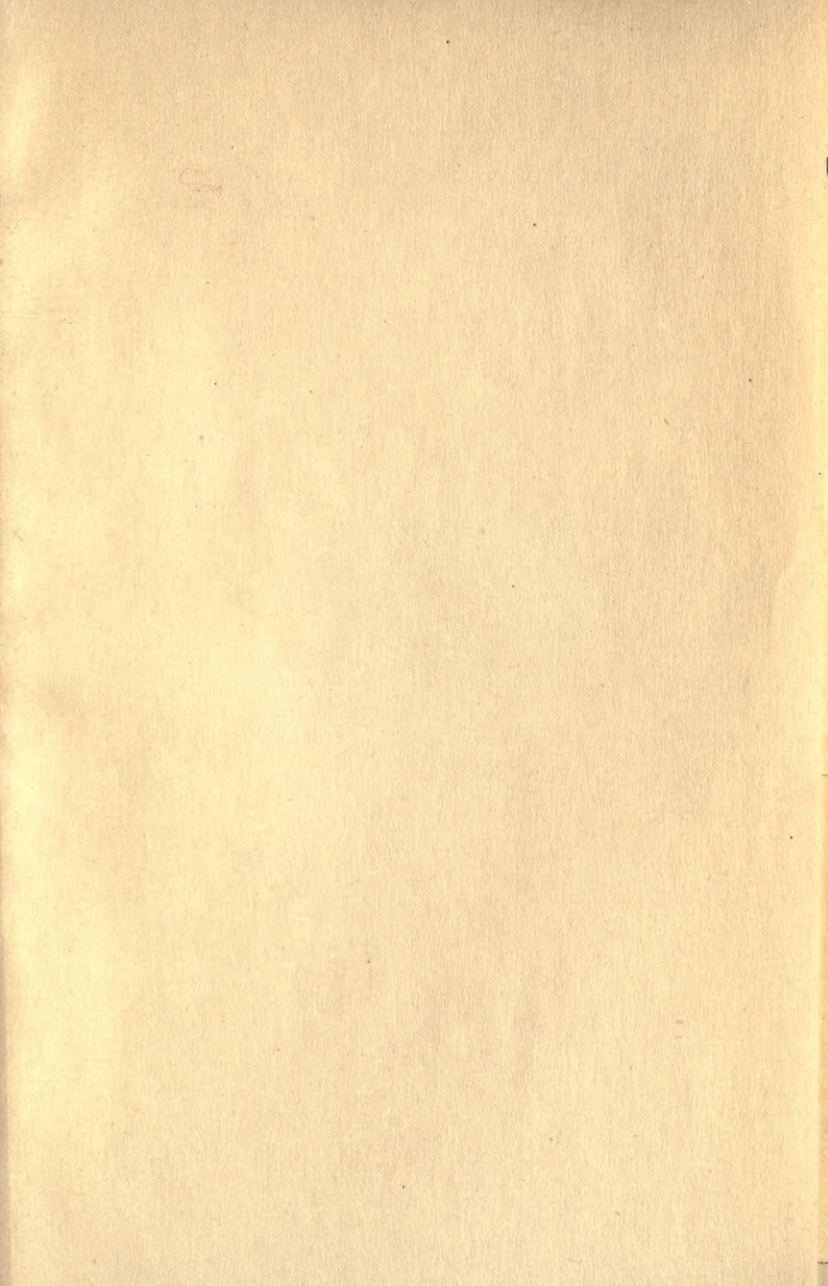
The Bell that doth to Publick Worship call,
Says HEAVEN will give most lastings Things of all.
The Ring the Token of the Marriage is,
Of Things in Heav'n and Earth both thee to bless.

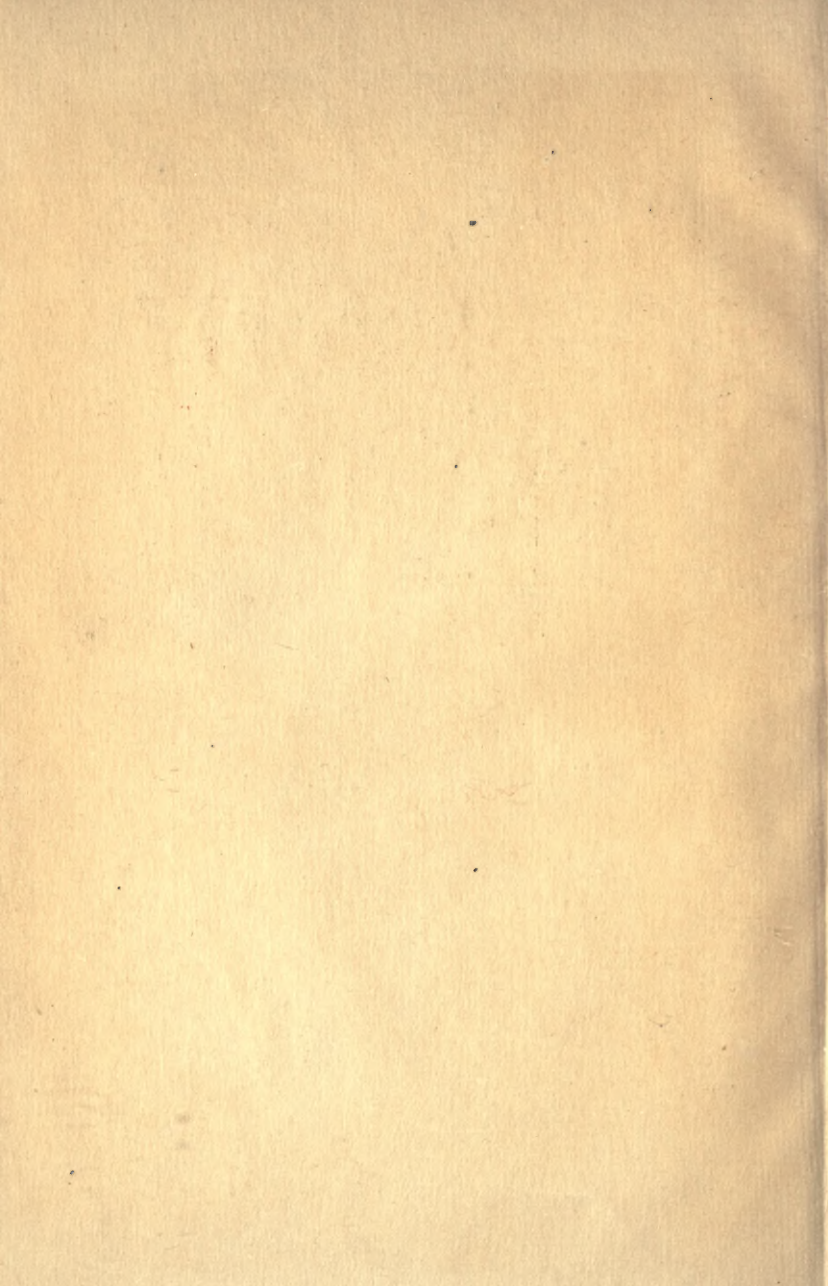
FURTHER.

Glasgow to thee thy neighbouring Towns gives
Place,
Above them lifts thy Head with comely grace.
Scarce in the spacious Earth can any see,
A City that's more beautiful than thee.
Towards the Setting Sun thou'rt built, and finds
The temperate breathings of the Wester Winds.
To thee, the Winter Storms not hurtful are,
Nor scroaching Heats of the Canicular.
More pure than Amber is the River Clyde,

Whose gentle streams do by thy Borders glide.
And here a Thousand Sails receives Commands,
To Traffick for thee into Forreign Lands.
A Bridge of polished Stone doth here vouchsafe,
To Travellers ov'r Clyde a Passage safe.
Thy Orchyards full of fragrant Fruits and Budds,
Comes nothing short of the Corcyrian Woods.
And blustering Roses grows upon thy Field,
In Plenty great all Things thy Soil doth yield.
Thy Pasture's cloth'd with Flocks, thy Ground with
 Corn,
Thy Water's stocked with Fish, thy Fields adorn'd.
Thy Building's great and glorious all do's see,
More fair within than they are outwardlie.
Thy Temples with the best of Stone are fair,
It's workmanship exceeds which is most rare.
But thee, O Glasgow! we may justly deem
Heaven's Favourite, and ever in Esteem.
All in the Earth, or Ocean or Air,
They joyn'd to build thee with a propitious Star.







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British Medical Association
The book of Glasgow

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